

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Room 3, Commissioner of Public Lands, and for New York and Pennsylvania, and for the Public Office second floor over R. G. Folger's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. J. H. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

D. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Treadling Machines, Portable, Sewing Machines and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corbett, Proprietor, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufactures of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

ATWATER & SON, Established in 1852, Forwarding and Commission Merchants and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

J. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B. & B.

Our Prediction

Made months ago, has been verified to the letter:

PLAIDS

are among the most fashionable fabrics for the autumn and winter season and this department given up entirely to our immense assortment in a good sized store in itself. Almost a thousand styles.

50 to \$2.00 a yard.

3,000 yards double width imported Plaids in new shades, navy, brown and other refined quiet colorings, not unusual or new goods to be imported and sold for all wool. We tell you just what they are—not quite all wool, but fine, nice goods and wonderful values at

25c a yard.

Assorted, fine Aught Plaids, all wool, 36 to 40 inches wide,

\$3.50, 50c 65 and 75c

Almost a hundred styles artistic Silk and Wool Plaids, entirely new weaves and color combinations, 36 to 50 inches wide,

50c, 60c, 75c, 85c to \$1.00 a yard.

Stylish, Rough Plaids

quiet but ultra combinations, distinctly foreign in appearance, and the up-to-date dresser will select them on sight,

\$1.00 and \$1.25 a yd

Such an assortment of medium to finest American and Foreign Dress Goods and suitings at the prices "twill be impossible to find,

25c to \$2.25

You're coming to the Exposition, of course, and to fail to see those splendid values will be against your own interest. If you can't come, write for samples, and save money if you buy.

BOGGS & BUEL

ALLEGHENY, PA.

A Storm at Sea

Increases the discomfort of the voyager. But even when the weather is not tempestuous he is liable to sea sickness.

They who traverse the "gigantic wetness" should be provided with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which quiet the ordered stomachs with gratifying speed and certainty. To the hurtful influence of a tropic, malarious or too baneful damp climate, as well as to the baneful effects of unwholesome diet and bad water, it is a reliable antidote. Commercial travelers by sea or land, mariners, miners, western vicissitudes of climate and temperature, concur in pronouncing it the best safeguard. It prevents rheumatism and pulmonary attacks in consequence of damp and cold, and it is an efficient defense against all forms of malaria. It can be depended upon in dyspepsia, liver and kidney trouble.

Farm, For Sale.

I will sell my farm, consisting of 122 acres, located 1 mile north-east of Bolivar, in Bethlehem township, Stark county. This farm is under a good state of cultivation; soil is a very rich, sandy loam; good new buildings; three good wells; young orchard, all kinds of fruit. The said farm will rent for 7 per cent. annually on the investment. For further particulars, call on the owner, Geo. H. Koehler.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations and programs, at THE INDEPENDENT office.

SPAIN'S SECOND LOSS.

Officials Sad Over the Wreck of the Cristobal Colon.

INSURGENTS' FRIENDS JUBILANT.

They Claim in Havana That the Rebels Sunk the Cruiser With a Torpedo—She Landed on a Reef During a Storm. Crew Saved.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—The wreck of the fine Spanish warship Cristobal Colon off the western extremity of the island of Cuba, so soon after the sinking of the Spanish cruiser Barcstegui, which was sunk in collision with the harbor entrance, has cast a feeling of intense gloom over the government officials here. There are none too many Spanish vessels in these waters at present, and the loss of the Cristobal Colon will be keenly felt by the government at this crisis.

The friends of the insurgents are circulating the usual sensational stories regarding this, the latest disaster to the Spanish government, claiming that the cruiser was sunk by a torpedo exploded by insurgents. In official circles, however, this report is classed as being "nothing more than an invention of the rebels," and the distinct statement is made that there is absolutely no reason for doubting the official announcement made that the Cristobal Colon was driven on the Colorado reef by the violence of the cyclone, and not as a result of the explosion of an insurgent torpedo.

In spite of the official assertion, there is no doubt that the government has not thought it proper to make public all the facts in the case, and this may not be done until the official report of the wrecked cruiser has been received and passed upon. The cruiser carried a crew of 200 officers and men.

One report is that she dragged her anchors and went ashore while taking shelter in the Gulf of Guadalupe from the fierce cyclonic storm that has been raging.

Another report has it that the cruiser ran on a reef at night when her commander believed her to be far enough off shore to continue steaming against the force of the cyclone. Everything possible seems to have been done to save the cruiser, but all efforts in that direction were useless and she was finally abandoned, a helpless wreck, pounding herself slowly to pieces on the Colorado reef. Some of the crew swam ashore, others reached land by means of pieces of wreckage and in the boats, but all the crew, officers and men, were saved by one means or other.

The Major Armes Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The indications are now that Secretary Lamont will take no action in the case of Captain Armes until the court renders its decision upon the application for habeas corpus Saturday. A representative of the judge advocate general's department will be present to uphold the legality of General Schofield's action in arresting Armes, and if the court should sustain that action an order for a courtmartial is looked for.

Blackburn's Daughter Married.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Miss Lucile Blackburn, daughter of Senator Joseph Blackburn of Kentucky, has been married at St. Matthew's Catholic church to Thomas F. Lane, chief of a division of the register's office in the treasury department. The wedding party was confined to 15 persons, making up the relatives and Mr. Logan Carlisle and Lieutenant Niblack. The Rev. Father Bar performed the ceremony.

Forbidding Divorces in the State.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 2.—South Carolina occupies the unique position among the states of the Union as being the only one which has no divorce law and never had. The constitutional convention after a hard fight, by a vote of 85 to 49, has adopted a section of the constitution forbidding the granting of divorces for any cause whatever and not allowing recognition of divorces granted in other states.

Insane Asylum to Be Investigated.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 2.—For several weeks newspapers and individuals throughout the state have been charging that there was gross mismanagement of the insane asylum at Spencer. These charges include drunkenness, incompetency, cruelty to patients and favoritism of the management to employed relatives. Governor MacCorkle has ordered a rigid investigation to begin Oct. 25.

Two Train Hobbers Caught.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 2.—James Brown and Victor Taylor, farmers living in Isabella county, have been arrested charged with complicity in the holdup of the Chicago and West Michigan train near Feunville on Aug. 20. Engineer Zibbell is said to have identified both men.

Alleged Embezzler Caught.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—Arthur J. Goodwin, recently agent at Cripple Creek, Colo., for the Continental Oil company of Denver, has been arrested in this city on a charge of embezzlement at the request of the chief of police of Colorado Springs.

Eight Perish in the Storm.

MUNISING, Mich., Oct. 2.—The barge Elma, which broke loose from her tow during the recent storm on Lake Superior, has been picked up and taken to Grand Island. The crew of six men and a woman and child are undoubtedly lost.

A Preacher Sentenced.

MT. VERNON, Ky., Oct. 2.—The jury, after 40 hours deliberation, gave Rev. W. G. Capps two years in the penitentiary for shooting his wife five times some three months ago. She had applied for divorce on account of cruel treatment.

THREATENED A JUROR.

A. Y. M. C. A. Official Gets Mixed Up in the Durrant Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The defense in the Durrant case has begun the building of an alibi for the young medical student from April 4 up to April 12 inclusive. The purpose of the alibi is to impeach the testimony of Pawnbroker Oppenheim and W. J. Phillips, who testified that on April 12 Durrant tried to pawn Blanche Lamont's ring at Oppenheim's store. During the course of the testimony which covered Durrant's movements on April 4 and 5 a struggle was precipitated by District Attorney Barnes, who again challenged the reliability of a rollicking book at Cooper college. The argument resulted in a victory for the defense, so far as the question before the court was concerned, as Judge Murphy sustained an objection to a question propounded by himself to the witness and cut off the discussion.

The trial began with a sensation which was quite as unexpected to the prosecution as to the defense. Juror I. J. Truman informed the court last



THEODORE DURRANT.

Thursday, during the noon recess of the court, he was approached by H. J. McCoy, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, who endeavored to engage him in conversation on the subject of the trial. "If you don't hang Durrant," said McCoy to the juror, we will hang you."

The court said the offense of McCoy to appear in court Oct. 3 and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Dedication of McMahon Hall Starts the Institution on Secular Instruction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—With the dedication of McMahon hall, the central and most beautiful building of the Catholic university group, that institution enters upon the work of education in secular branches. The dedication ceremonies were held in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, representing the dignitaries of the church from every section of the country.

Robbed in his scarlet vestments and attended by a score of archbishops, bishops and priests, Cardinal Gibbons blessed and dedicated the building. Following this Mgr. Satolli delivered the opening address, in Latin, on philosophy, and it was the introduction of John J. Ferry, a young married business man, has broken down and revealed a conspiracy to extort \$500 from Mr. Ferry. She said that William Hammond of Philadelphia, a conductor on the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street railway, had furnished her with written instructions for carrying out the scheme of blackmail.

Ohio Firm Loses Its Suit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The suit brought by the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing company of Ohio against the Craver & Steel Manufacturing company, has been dismissed by Judge Showalter.

Strikers Won Their Fight.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 2.—After a three days' strike the demands of the miners and other employees at the Brotherton mine at Blackhead for higher wages have been granted.

Five Victims of an Explosion.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—An explosion occurred in a mine in the village of Tyldesley, near Manchester, by which five persons were killed.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Another Archbishop to Be Sued.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Rev. Ambrose Koziol, pastor of the Holy Trinity Catholic church in Lincoln, has been sued for the sum of \$50,000 against the archbishop of Chicago. The suit is the result of the trouble growing out of the excommunication of the priest by the archbishop.

Constable Killed by a Train.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 2.—Jefferson Roessler, constable of the Eighth ward, has been instantly killed at the Doggett crossing of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company by a passenger train. His body was terribly mangled.

A Bride Saved Her Trouseau.

STROUSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—Miss Lillie Buckley, daughter of Peter Buckley, owner of the Central Hotel, which was destroyed by fire a few days ago, is the heroine of the hour. Miss Buckley was to be married in a few days, rushed into a room of the burning building and saved her wedding trousseau.

The Cholera in China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The steamer City of Peking has arrived from China and Japan, and has arrived from Yokohama. The Peking is 30 days out of Yokohama. When she left there cholera was raging. In Northern Japan there are no signs of the plague abating.

A HOT POLITICAL ROW.

Texas' Special Legislative Session Develops One.

TWO BILLS AGAINST THE FIGHT.

Both Contain an Emergency Clause For Immediate Enforcement—The Sports Can Block the Passage of Any Measure. Governor's Forebode Message.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 2.—The two bills introduced in the special session of the legislature, called by Governor Culbertson, to take action regarding the coming Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, contain an emergency clause, which provides for the acts to go into effect immediately should they become laws.

One of the bills, introduced by Senator Lewis, is recognized as the administration bill, and prescribes that a fight between a man and a woman shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished by an imprisonment of not less than one or more than five years. The other bill, prepared by Senator Simpson, provides for an imprisonment of from five to ten years.

As the situation now stands, the fight management have given up all hopes in the senate, but they have solid men in the house, and at present these can block the passage of any measure. The matter of the enactment of an anti-prizefighting law has narrowed down to a political row between the administration and anti-administration crowds, and the Florida Athletic club has been relegated to the rear. The fight promises to be a very bitter one.

The governor in his message reviews the laws against prizefighting in Texas, calling attention to the errors therein and closes by saying: "All persons have been given notice that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons exhibition would not be permitted, that whatever has been done by its projectors was with full responsibility for the consequences. The public interests require that this exhibition especially should be suppressed. Discontented by Mexico and the territories, outlawed and driven from every state, it is proposed to assemble a horde of ruffians and gamblers and offer this state this commanding insult to public decency. Against it the instincts and pride of the people revolt, and your prompt and resolute action will spare them this ignominy and shame."

He recommends a law making prizefighting a felony. There is a strong lobby here from Dallas, and leaders of it claim to have votes enough in the house to defeat the emergency clause.

A Laredo special says: It appears that the Florida club officials have doubts as to their ability to pull off the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in Dallas, and have secured by telegraph an option on the amphitheater and arena used for bull-fighting in New Laredo, Mexico. This would seem to indicate that the fight will be pulled off there. The option is for one month, but further particulars could not be obtained.

The Corbett Party En Route.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Corbett party stopped here on the way to Texas to play a game of ball, and then left. Corbett was accompanied by his manager, William A. Brady. Steve O'Donnell, John Donaldson, Joe Corbett, Jim McVey, Billy Delaney and Jim Daly. Corbett will stop at Atlanta en route. He expects to reach San Antonio, Tex., by Oct. 9. It is not known whether John L. Sullivan will act as referee.

Young Girl Reveals a Conspiracy.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 2.—Lena Chesel, a 17-year-old girl, who recently preferred charges affecting the character of John J. Ferry, a young married business man, has broken down and revealed a conspiracy to extort \$500 from Mr. Ferry. She said that William Hammond of Philadelphia, a conductor on the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street railway, had furnished her with written instructions for carrying out the scheme of blackmail.

The Bad Son Will Be Cleared.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The grand jury has finished the consideration of the charge against William Henry, known as "The Bad Son," who has been held for the murder of his father, Charles W. Henry. It is believed that the jury decided not to bring an indictment, although no formal report will be made on the case until Friday.

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OUR TITLE-HUNTING GIRLS.

London Truth Thinks We Should Manufacture Titles to Keep Cash at Home.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Truth says, commenting upon the engagement between the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt: "British mammas and their daughters will soon be clamoring for protection if all the prizes in the marriage market are to fall to the American damsels. The mania for titles inherent in the Anglo-Saxon is in vain to contend against. But, the matter is somewhat serious to the United States. That country must be a great loser through the accumulation of its wealth crossing the Atlantic. If this continues the United States will do well to manufacture the coveted article at home, for it is a wooden nutmeg that is easily bought. 'The existence of titles, it is true, is not in accordance with the simplicity of republican institutions; but, in view of the heavy drain, this might be overlooked and the parents of any girl might be allowed to buy her a title, say for £20,000 (\$41,000,000). The public treasury would thus be filled with dollars and the girl would remain at home. There would still be the difficulty of finding husbands in the home market, for the Americans are as strongly opposed to becoming rich through their brides, as the British noblemen are in favor of this mode of enrichment."

Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures during the month of September shows receipts, \$27,549,678; expenditures, \$24,320,481, which leaves a surplus for the month of \$3,229,197, and a net deficit for the last three months of \$9,884,558. The receipts during September are classified as follows: Customs, \$14,653,361; internal revenue, \$12,360,008; miscellaneous, \$533,701. The pension payments during the month amounted to \$10,707,807.

The Thirteenth Bank Closed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 2.—The Bank of Monett and the Bank of Parry, both Parry county institutions, have been closed by Secretary of state Lesner upon notification by the state bank examiner of their insolvent condition, and are in the hands of receivers. This makes 18 banks closed by the secretary of state since the execution of the new bank examination law began on the 1st of July, besides some half dozen others that anticipated the examination by making assignments.

Republican Reunion Proposed.

STRASBURG, Oct. 2.—A local paper prints letters from members of the Republican national committee in 23 states, endorsing the suggestion of a reunion next year of the survivors of the first Republican convention at the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party. Chairman Carter writes that he will lay the matter before the next meeting of the committee and ask that appropriate action be taken.

Stern Must Serve His Sentence.

MUNICH, Oct. 2.—The regent of Bavaria, Prince Luitpold, has declined definitely to entertain the appeal of Mr. Louis Stern of New York, who was sentenced to imprisonment and fine for having insulted Baron von Thuengen, the deputy commissioner of the spa, at Kissingen.

Determined to Coerce the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—It is reported in official circles here that the envoys of the three powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, will shortly receive instructions from their governments to resume negotiations with the porte regarding the Armenian question.

Prospector Killed by Apaches.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 2.—James Cornell, a well-known prospector and rancher of San Mateo, has been shot from ambush and killed by one of a small band of renegade Apache Indians who have been prowling about in the mountains in that vicinity.

Miners Strike in Illinois.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 2.—All the miners, about 300 in number, employed in six coal mines along the line of the Peoria and Pekin Union railway, have quit work because they were refused an advance from 40 to 51 cents per ton.

A Stonemason Killed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Patrick Reeld, a stonemason, 44 years old, residing in Brooklyn, has been instantly killed by the fall of aerrick.

China Grants France Satisfaction.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—It is announced that China has accorded full satisfaction to France for the recent attack made upon the French missions in China.

An Aeronaut Fatally Hurt.

LIMA, O., Oct. 2.—Louis Edsell, a young parachute jumper, was giving an exhibition at Liberty and was up 1,000 feet, when a sudden wind blew the balloon over. He cut the parachute loose, but it did not open until he was within 50 feet of the ground, where he hit with great force, sustaining fatal injuries. Many of the spectators fainted.

A Bicyclist Compelled to Quit.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.—S. Wilson, Jr., started at 3 o'clock last Saturday morning from Newark, N. J., to ride to Indianapolis in six days. He has reached Northeast, Pa., having covered 522 1/2 miles in 58 hours and 40 minutes. He was compelled to abandon the ride at that place, his physical condition rendering it impossible for him to continue.

Set His Bed on Fire.

HAMILTON, O., Oct. 2.—J. J. Hall, a stranger, arrived in this city and registered at the Columbia hotel. He retired with a lighted cigarette in his mouth. He fell asleep while the cigarette was burning, but woke up not long after with his bed in flames, and he experienced no little difficulty in escaping from his room with his life.

PEARY PARTY'S CLOSE CALL.

Prof. Dyche Says the Finding of Musk Oxen Saved Their Lives.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Lieutenant Peary's colored servant, Matt Henson, and Prof. L. L. Dyche of Kansas State university have arrived from the Arctic regions on the steamship Sylvia. Prof. Dyche, while reticent as to the details of the expedition, admitted that it had been a failure. He declared that Lieutenant Peary had not managed to force much further north than on his previous expedition. He would not give any reason for the failure other than lack of food in Lieutenant Peary's camp.

When driven back on his first attempt to reach the North Pole, Lieutenant Peary decided to press forward again in 1894. He had buried food in the ice, but when he came to look for it he could not locate the cache. He was obliged to kill his dogs one by one and feed them to the others. Dyche says, and his party lived on walrus meat when they could get it. The professor states emphatically that the party would never have reached America had it not been that, when just on the verge of starvation, Peary and Henson found some musk oxen, and this saved their lives.

Entreprising Educators in Trouble.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 2.—A month ago two young men named Bennett and Mott, who claimed to have been proprietors of flourishing colleges in Cleveland and other western cities, came to Lyons. They leased rooms in the Sturge block and last week opened the "Lyons' Business university," buying furniture and ordering printing on credit, and collecting in advance at large discounts. Bennett has been arrested and taken to Albion, charged with petit larceny, he having, it is charged, laid the foundation for a business college there, collected money in advance, while the school failed to materialize.

May Interfere With the Fight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Smith, when asked if he would take any steps to prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight taking place in the Indian Territory, replied that if an attempt were made to pull off the fight on any reservation which is directly under the control of the interior department, and not set apart as a separate government, he most certainly would prevent it. He knew of nothing, he said, that would give the department authority to prevent the fight upon lands controlled by the five civilized tribes if the Indians consent.

Schoolboy Meets a Shocking Death.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 2.—A schoolboy impaled on a picket fence and slowly bleeding to death was the horrible spectacle witnessed in the village of Hughesville. Walter Kelly, a 12-year-old boy, in climbing over a shed, slipped and fell to a picket fence below. One of the sharp pickets penetrated his abdomen, and it required the united efforts of two men to lift him off. The boy lingered in agony for two hours before death relieved him.

Eucharistic Congress Opened.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Eucharistic society of the Catholic church opened its congress here today with a large representation of the clergy from various parts of the country. The addresses are not expected to be of interest beyond the clergy, as the society is of a doctrinal character, intended to stimulate its members to a more fervid devotion to the Holy Eucharist.

Asleep For About Seven Months.

CLEVELAND, Oct

THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT ATLANTA.

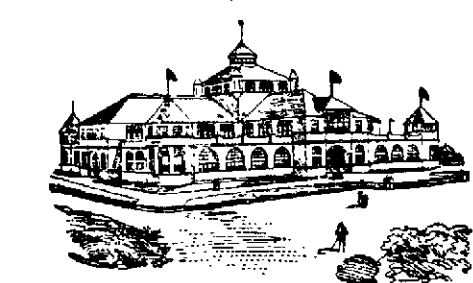
Things Seen in the Government Building. The Military and Fish Exhibits—A Study of Men—Faith of the Georgians—Inspiration of Confidence.

(Special Correspondence.)

ATLANTA, Sept. 23.—The glorious opening day has come and gone, and the regular routine of the Cotton States and International exposition has set in. We can now see how far it is a success and make some estimate for the future. Of course the exhibit was not complete on opening day, as we all knew it wouldn't be when in our sober senses, and in some buildings it was not half complete; but, on the other hand, the structures were in far better condition than any one could have believed possible ten days ago, and the driveways were surprisingly good. There were not 80,000 people here from distant states, as Georgia had fondly anticipated there would be, but neither did the equinoctial storm blow the exposition from the face of the earth, as Wiggins of Canada had gleefully predicted. We had a few governors and their staffs for general gorgeosity and quiet an assortment of congressmen to give character to the occasion, and with them we had a superabundance of bands and by night no end of pyrotechnics. And of all the divisions the display at the Government building was most complete, as that had been the first put in thorough order.

The Government Exhibit.

The greatest wonder in the really wonderful Government building is that so much could be shown in so little space and yet leave abundant room for visitors. On this 65,000 feet of floor space (with the annex and all the floors, this is the extent) one can see every important detail of this grand republic in miniature from Key West to the remotest Aleutian island and from the upper St. John to the Santa Anna geographical, from John Cabot to like Smith historically, and pictorially from the first issue of the first colonial stamp to a facsimile of the last gold bond taken by the Morgan-Rothschild syndicate. Here, in short, one may see pictured and charted our own, our native land, pic-



GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

torial, geographical, historical and geological, political religious and educational, military, financial and aboriginal. The pictorial gallery begins with the finest obtainable portraits of the presidents from big boned and muscular George to fat Grover, of the secretaries of state of those, of the treasury from the intellectual but ruddy looking Hamilton to the pale but equally intellectual Carlisle, and in like manner the apostolic succession in other departments. Along with these is displayed in most attractive style what is said to be a complete series of every postage stamp, bond and bill serving as money ever issued by our government. It would take more of an expert than I to decide as to the truth of the claim, for there are many there that I never even heard of.

In the educational line specimen schools from all parts of the country are shown in immense views which fold one upon the other so that each fills a wall space a foot or so deep. Here one may trace the systems of different states from primary to university and of Indian education from the papoose strapped on the flat board or wicker frame to the tolerably cultivated native American as he issues from Carlisle or Hampton. This, however, is but the smallest part of the aboriginal exhibit, for in one respect it seems to me this department excels the similar one at Chicago. This is in the line of original Indian work. From Alaska the agents have sent a most interesting series of native drawings in which Eskimo and Inuit, Russian native and half breed picture all the details of their common life. The seal, the walrus, the fox and the bear are represented in every condition and attitude observed by the natives, and the latter's nature comes out strong in the details, for all the hunting and fighting scenes are full of animation, while others are rather dull. It is said that the natives of Alaska show quite an aptitude for art, and as these drawings are on cardboard of a size furnished by the agents much ingenuity is shown in working in all that the native artist wanted to express. It is really quite curious to note the fidelity of detail, despite the fact that there is no perspective, and how ingeniously the savage draftsman has got around that difficulty, though the general result is often ludicrous. Along with these there is an arrangement of mummies, wax imitations and other stuffed aboriginals, but I am like Mark Twain in that I don't take no stock in dead people—that is, if they will be kind enough to stay dead and not come about where I am of nights.

Military Progress.

The military display is that of the Chicago World's fair reproduced on a smaller scale. There are the same wax soldiers in all the uniforms of the service, the same old guns, from the one like that which "Granther Young at Concord basted" down to the breech-loader shoot seven times in a minute which has made such charges as Pickett's at Gettysburg and the Federal's at Cold Harbor impossible in future warfare, the rusty rangers from the Wolfe and Montcalm fight and the clumsy muskets which the militia flying from Bladenburg threw into the creek as they crossed the bridge. In no other branch of progress is the truth more forcibly illus-

trated than with every step of advance the gap between the higher and lower races of mankind is greatly widened. It was not thought remarkable 2,000 years ago that an equal number of Gauls or Getalesians could give a Roman legion a very pretty fight for an hour or two, but now a well drilled and properly armed infantry regiment could scatter 10,000 barbarians like chaff before the wind. In short, we have reached the point where only in the deadliest, mates and latest jungles can uncivilized man hold his own even for a season.

The fish exhibit is of course much smaller than that at Chicago, but is far more conveniently arranged. The naval, forestry, and Smithsonian exhibits are also in the same line, but in agriculture the display is quite novel and typically southern. Here, for instance, is a cotton plant, apparently, which at first view seems but the attempt of an amateur in waxwork. It is really the production of one of the best artists in that line and cost the government a pretty penny. Right by it is another on which the cotton worm has begun to get in his work, and by that a sectional diagram of the boll, showing the damage done. Here also is a horse with the glanders, near by a hen with some fatal disease and on the glass by her the white throat worm which brought her to an early death. All these are not a tenth part of the wonders of the Government building, and over all is an exceedingly brilliant display, the flags of all nations, the finest specimens of each, festooning the central space from end to end.

The Study of Men.

After all, man is himself of more enduring interest to man than is anything else, and right here and in these opening days man can be studied in the rough. Visitors from a distance did not come in myriads, as had been hoped, and I think they are wise in waiting a week or two till the weather of October is here and the exposition is on a smoothly running basis, but the Georgian is here, and in the Government building and on the Midway pleasure the Georgian of the hills is very much in evidence. Any one can see by a glance at the map that some 20 counties of this state are more or less mountainous, but the map does not show the interesting fact that the people of Cherokee Georgia, as the region is called, are sui generis, as a people as distinct from those of the low country as if they were in Europe or Asia. The funniest thing about the Cherokee Georgian is his sublime unconsciousness that he is funny. He is so completely self centered, so well satisfied with himself, that his ideas and way of life seem to him the standard by which all should be judged. He never thinks of asserting this, because it never enters his head that it is questioned, and with his good health and breezy manners all this makes him at once a delightful egotist and a courteous gentleman. Looking on a group of these stalwarts as they stand in the Government building, I can see in every one of them—see it sticking out of them, in fact—a certain something which plainly says, "I respect other white men because they are of the same species as I myself, and I—well, I may be poor, ragged, sometimes drunk and generally rough; but, sir-r-r, I am a Georgian!"

Even in the cultured citizens of Atlanta one observes a good deal of this sort of thing. I will not go so far as to say that the worship of ancestors prevails here as in China, but they have a very good imitation of it in the worship of Grady. He must have been a truly great man if the supreme test is to be taken as conclusive, for the nearer one gets to him the higher is the popular opinion. Those who know him most intimately are most ardent in his praise. In the Constitution office his memory is revered and in his family and intimate social circles he was idolized. Next to him in the popular idolatry come about a dozen men who have done most to make this city. There is a general sentiment that Atlanta is a very good second to New York, but in an all around estimate yields to no other city in the country, and this all pervasive sense of bigness is comically shown in such expression as "our neighbors on the south," meaning such countries as Mexico and Brazil, and meaning also that they are neighbors to Atlanta in a particularly near and dear commercial sense, as they are not to other cities. And really there is a good deal to justify this feeling. Thirty years ago come November there were but 27 houses in Atlanta. Now there are nearly 27,000, and the number is growing so rapidly that in a third of the central section one's way is constantly obstructed by plaster beds and piles of brick and stone.

One more fact is worthy of special notice. At Chicago when opening day failed to bring the expected crowd and was followed by a slim attendance for some days, there was loud discussion as to possible failure and a truly mournful refrain among hotel men and lodging house keepers. Few could be made to believe that the later weeks would be by far the best. Here one hears no such lamentation. It does not enter the head of a Georgian to doubt that this show will be the greatest success of the age—in fact, it is taken for granted that Georgia alone, with a little aid from adjoining states, could and would make it a great success even if no one should come from far away. The only anxiety I hear expressed is that the city may be overcrowded during Indian summer, "for though we have done wonders, we could not in the best style entertain more than 300,000." Well, in these trying times I suppose it is better to have too much confidence than too little, and it is said that if we do not respect ourselves no one will respect us. It really does my health good to breathe this air of breezy confidence. J. H. BEADLE.

Lioness and Terrier.

At one time a lioness in the Dublin zoo was troubled by rats nibbling her toes while she slept. A terrier was placed in the cage, and on seeing his efforts to drive the rats away the queen of beasts took the terrier to her breast, in which position he reposed every night.

AMONG THE RED MEN.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER VISITS THE MOQUI INDIANS.

A Curious and Interesting Race—Bright Savage Beauties—Influence of the Medicine Men—The Snake Dance and Its Purpose—A Secret Antidote.

(Special Correspondence.)

WINSLOW, A. T., Sept. 18.—The recent attempt of the Indian bureau to establish schools among the Moquis and the hostility shown by the latter to compulsory education, have drawn considerable attention to this curious and interesting tribe. The transcontinental tourist sees them first at this point, where, lounging about the station in picturesque garb, they proffer their pottery and trinkets for sale. Their reservation lies to the north of Winslow and joins the Navajo reservation on the southwest. Unlike many of the nomadic Indians of the great southwest, this tribe has always dwelt in fixed habitations and has lived for the most part by tilling the soil, where other Indians have subsisted by means of hunting and fishing. They resemble the Pueblos of New Mexico in their mode of living and are believed, like them, to have come originally from wild northern tribes. They dwell in communities in the lofty pueblos without doors, climbing up on ladders, which they draw up after them at night. Whether they originally conceived this plan of building their villages as a defense against wild beasts or the fierce Navajos, their ancient enemies, is not known. But their houses are picturesque, their manners and customs most curious, and their women are exceedingly pretty. Their system of agriculture is interesting, and they are skillful blanket weavers and pottery manufacturers. They make most of their household utensils as well as their jewelry, toys and trinkets. There are seven of these Moqui pueblos in Arizona, and they contain over 1,900 people. Their homes cling to lofty cliffs above a desert waste, and if the tourist take the trouble to journey from Winslow to the reservation he will be repaid for his pains.

Handsome Girls.

The Moquis, like the Pueblos, are always delighted to welcome visitors, and the curiosity and eagerness with which they will scrutinize the belongings of a stranger are most amusing. A great fluster runs along the porticoes of the pueblo as a carriage bringing visitors



THE SNAKE DANCE.

rolls up the sandy road, and the pretty, bright eyed Moqui girls hasten down, chattering like parrots, excited, inquisitive, to view the newcomers. These savage beauties are really attractive. Prior to marriage their hair is never banged like the Pueblo maiden's greasy, matted locks, but done up in extraordinary fashion, being parted in the middle, combed out at the sides and then rolled over slender twigs, carefully wound with woolen yarn, into two great whorls, one standing out each side of the head directly above the ears. In front of either whorl a lock of hair falls down the temple and side of the face. After marriage the Moqui squaw may bang her hair or recklessly part it on one side if she so choose. The faces of these Moqui girls are not dull and heavy, but bright and intelligent. They have well shaped noses, sparkling eyes, and the cheek bones are not unduly prominent. Their costume is very like that worn by the Zuni squaws and consists of a blanket skirt coming down to the knees, bound at the waist by a gay sash, and a blanket thrown over the shoulders. As a rule, they go barefooted. They wear very little jewelry, nothing like the gewgaws of the Navajo girls. The Moqui maidens marry very young, often at 10 years, and make dutiful wives and affectionate mothers. Comparatively little is known of the inner home life, but as a rule the Moqui women are chaste. They have the right to choose their husbands and also to divorce themselves if they find they have made a mistake. The daughters inherit the mothers' property.

The Moqui girl is quite early taught the work and accomplishments of her tribe. In the kitchen she is instructed in the matter of stews and broths of sheep and onions, beans and aromatic chili. The mysteries of hominy, corn and meal are also revealed to her. She learns the art of baking pottery and of basket work, the operation of carding and dyeing wool, the weaving of petticoats, blankets and sashes. She is industrious, contented and happy, and the woes of progressive women, the questions of suffrage and the bicycle, have not reached her.

A Revolting Practice.

With the Moquis alone survives the revolting snake dance, once common to all Pueblo tribes. The Moquis possess some mysterious antidote for the poison of the rattlesnake's bite. The secret of this antidote is known to but three of the tribe—the high priest, the neophyte in training for the office and the oldest woman. In the event of the death of any one of these three it is imparted to a successor. Its betrayal under any circumstances is punishable by death. Every year in August, when the snake

dance approaches, for three days before the great day of the ceremony the participants enter upon a strict fast, which is not broken until the dance has been finished. In the interim this secret antidote is freely administered by the medicine man, and the dancers are busily employed in capturing rattlesnakes in the desert. Hundreds of these serpents are caught in a most singular fashion. The Indians cautiously approach them and reduce them to submission by gentle strokes with a wisp of straw. When the serpents become languid and quiescent, they are dexterously seized and thrust into a bag and deposited in a little corral near the spot selected on the pueblo for the gruesome performance.

The Serpent's Trail.

The dance occurs at sundown, and a the hour appointed for this hideous ceremony to begin the dancers enter the corral without the slightest fear, and seizing a snake in either hand rush on to take part in this mystic rite. They twine these deadly serpents about their bodies, coil them around their necks and arms and even hold them in their mouth by the middle and swing them to and fro. They are repeatedly bitten by the rattlers, but so powerful is the antidote already absorbed by their systems that only a slight irritation ensues, and the Moquis pay no heed to the bites of the venomous reptiles. At the close of the dance the snakes, having been prevailed upon to use their influence with the powers that be for the coming year, are released and wriggle away to their sandy nests in the desert. During this dance the women, who are never permitted to handle the serpents, are busy sprinkling cornmeal on the dancers, the snakes and indeed in every direction. Some relation between the snake dance of the Moquis and the weird and loathsome rites of the southern Voodooists might perhaps be established by the ethnologist. Many experts declare the Moquis and Pueblos to be the descendants of the Aztecs, but no less an authority than Mr. Thomas Donaldson, the expert special agent, claims in his census report that these curious people are a remnant of the Shoshones. Strange indeed that between the religious ceremonies of northern Indians and those of southern negroes there should be the slightest similarity.

NEGRO CHARACTERISTICS.

A Happy Go Lucky Race—Raising Cotton on Shares.

(Special Correspondence.)

MEMPHIS, Sept. 23.—There is nothing in this locality so amusing as the darkies and the donkeys, or, in local phraseology, as "the nigger and the mule." If there are not enough mules to go around, they fall back on the patient ox, and I have even seen an animated skeleton of a cow, harnessed with a complication of ropes and bits of harness, driven by a dignified old Uncle Tom, who sat in state on an old chair in the dilapidated wagon.

They are all indordinately fond of being drivers of something and owners, if possible, and from the well dressed private carriage and hack driver to the dilapidated bundle of rags in the country coach they are all in their element. The cartage of the heavy bales of cotton is all done by tandem teams of mules attached to the old heavy two wheeled sloping body drags. The driver entreates and discourses with them in a most amusing way. "Now, mule, hurry 'long der! See dat hole? Pull through dat! Now, mule, what de matter vid you?" etc. They are not always inclined to use moral suasion, and when incensed grow very unreasonable and brutal. It is pathetic to see how jolly they are in all their troubles. "Lordy, missus," they say, "I'd die if I couldn't laugh! I has troubles enough to down me, but I'll sing."

The more white blood they have the more moody and less cheerful they become. The disgrace of their birth rankles in their minds, and the struggle between the two natures often leaves them without the philosophy of either and the emotions of both. There is every possible variety of face among them. I often see ebony counterparts of many of my friends. The common idea that they are all mere animals is a great mistake. In fact, there are few faces of the distinct African type. They are often copies in black of the average American.

The man who brings us chickens from the country is very much inclined to stretch the truth. One day my sister said to him, "William, where do you expect to go to when you die if you will persist in telling so many lies?" "Well, missie," said he, not at all abashed, "a white man done tole me there hain't no hell any more, so I jes' speck we'll 'bleged to go to heaven." A very comforting philosophy for him.

The farming and cotton raising are mostly done by them on shares in the most primitive way—no tools, no modern ideas. They just go along in the same half hearted old way, working wornout land without tools or money, so it is no wonder that when the crop is sold and the money divided with the owners of the soil profit consists largely of debts and they begin another year under the same discouraging circumstances.

What they would do with the encouragement of profit, things to work with and the stimulus of success is hard to tell. They have the greatest affection for the word "lady." It seems to them to be the acme of human bliss to be called a lady, and it is often amusing to hear them use it.

The wife of one of the ministers here is a thorough northern woman, and she used to be very indignant at first when she would hear a ring at the front door and hear a voice say to the girl when she answered the call, "Does the woman of the house want a lady to work for her?"

She has got so she can laugh at it now, but at first she was very much astounded. What they would be removed entirely from the influences of heredity and their environment it would be hard to tell.

DECREE OF FASHION.

ONE IS THAT THE OMNIPRESENT SHIRT WAIST MUST GO.

Basques Are Again in Vogue—Stylish Gowns Described—An Odd Caprice For a Slender Young Lady—A Point For Lightweight.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—It does one good to see that basques are returning to favor. The shirt waists, the blouses and other like inventions that try the heart of the stout woman are no longer the vogue they were, and no woman ever looked really well dressed in one of them. There was always a suggestion of carelessness, to say the least, about them. Still they will not be entirely given up for a long time. They are too comfortable and convenient. The new basque designs are very pretty, and all have some suggestion of the Louis XVI style, even if only in the loops and but-



NEW BASQUE.

tons. Those with vest fronts and cutaway sides are the most striking. They are jaunty and coquettish, too, and, taken with the new large hats, they will create a sensation—anyhow for the first few weeks.

I saw a very stylish new gown with a full skirt edged with four tiny ruffles of puce colored silk, as glossy as the lively life itself. The gown was of a rich piece of purplish silk in cheney pattern, in faint natural colors. The basque was turned back in front at the top as sharply revers, and at the bottom narrowly away, leaving the material to meet at the bust. There was a vest of cream colored satin worked with twist in two shades of brown, with here and there a little gold spangle. The back of the basque was faced with plain silk, and it was plaited at the waist line in a very effective manner, leaving points at the sides, while in the center it was quite short. The sleeves were very full and puffed to the elbow, where they ended with a velvet looped bow.

There was another pair of sleeves to this, intended to be worn on occasion. They were of the dress silk and were nearly tight to the elbow, where they ended with four very full frills of white lace and a velvet looped bow on the upper part. This interchange of sleeves I have found in several other dresses; all the collar to this was made of many loops of ribbon shading from pale lilac to imperial purple. This, too, is detachable, and a white tucker of fine lawn with lace frills to match the sleeve is to be worn with the tight sleeve. These tuckers are pretty enough to eat. The fichu with long ends also can be worn with this and the "long shawl," or scarf of silk, with deeply fringed ends.

Very many of the new gowns are being made with pointed stomacher effects. To illustrate, one of brown and bronze green taffeta with lozenges of gold color had the skirt trimmed by four rows of cut jet beads sewed at the very bottom. The waist was in a snug basque with a point in the back. The front had a pompadour neck filled with puffings of pale green silk muslin. Below that there was a very deep pointed stomacher covered with rich jet trimming. There was a square collar of the silk edged with lines of jet and a puffing of the silk muslin. The stock collar had choux of the muslin. This was a quiet but very handsome gown for home wear, or indeed for carriage and visiting.

I saw a very odd caprice in the way of a gown intended for a very slender young lady, and I must describe it for the benefit of all other ladies who do not tip the beam at 250 pounds. The material was frosty athen taffeta with



STYLISH GOWNS.

a deep cardinal stripe. The skirt was made in two pieces, with a Spanish flounce headed by a quilling of the silk, with a row of black beading in the center. There was another row at the bottom. The stripes ran around. The waist was brought to fit by rows of shirring. The yoke was made in the same way and had four rows of the beading. The sleeves were simple puffs, to reach a little below the elbows, and ended with the quilling. The distinctive feature of this gown is the treatment of the stripes. There are no seams in the skirt save one at the back, and that where the flounce is sewed on. It is very neat and odd. The point is as marked in the back of the waist as the front.

M. A. SANDERS.

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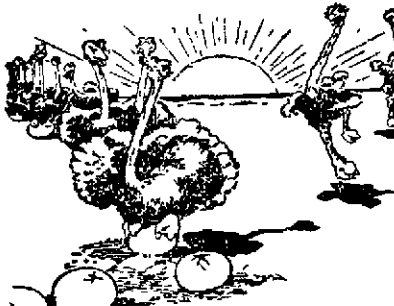
A Battle in a Bottle.
He was a little man, and he was full of excitement as he entered the police station and inquired for the boss. When told that the man behind the desk would attend to him, he shouted:
"Well, I want a man arrested at once!"
"What's the trouble?" was asked.
"Why, there's a man over here got two grasshoppers in a bottle. He caught one in town and the other is a country grasshopper, and the way they are fighting is just something awful to see! You ought to send an officer to put a stop to the conflict and arrest the confidant. Any man as will set two grasshoppers to fighting wouldn't hesitate to burn a building!"
"So the boppers are fighting, eh?" queried the sergeant.
"They are, sir, and it's enough to make your blood run cold to see 'em. I was there when he dropped the city grasshopper in on top of the other. I hope never to see such a sight again. They seized each other by the throat at once, and mebbe both of 'em are dead by this time. The man never tried to separate 'em 'till, but just put the bottle on a box and yelled at 'em to go in and chaw each other up. Will you send an officer back with me?"
The sergeant informed him that there was neither law nor ordinance to prevent a grasshopper fight to the death, and that nothing could be done to the man who stood by and encouraged them.
"Great heavens, but what a country!" exclaimed the caller as he mopped his perspiring forehead. "There are two insects tearing at each other's vitals, and there stands a fiend in human shape calling first to one and then the other to put forth superhuman exertions! No law! No ordinance! No punishment for such a crime! Then, sir, I will make a law!"
"Don't get excited," cautioned the sergeant.
"No, sir, I won't. I will be as calm as the Grampian hills, but I will return to that man and dash him to earth and pull those insects apart and give them their freedom. Yes, sir, and I will then write to the papers and ask if this is the nineteenth century, and I will see various clergymen and arouse public sentiment, and I will even take the rostrum myself and help to create a wave of indignation which will roll over this country till—till!"
But the little man's emotions choked him right there and turned him red in the face, and the sergeant bowed him out and added that he was sorry, but couldn't help it.


He Left the Wrong Leg.
There was a man from North Dakota sitting near me on the veranda of a Cape May hotel when a mendicant with a wooden leg came along and took off his ragged old straw hat and began:
"Kind sir, I am not to blame for my present situation. From where you sit you can see the iron pier."
"Yes, I see it," replied the guest.
"About 200 feet off the end of the pier, four years ago this month, a shark seized me while I was bathing and bit off my leg. He got hold of both of them, but I managed to save one—as you see. For months I languished in a hospital."
"You mean you were a patient in a hospital?"
"Yes, sir. I thought languished was the proper term, but you know best. When I recovered, I hadn't a dollar to my name, and am now dependent upon the charity of the public. Sir, if you—"
"You say the shark seized you by both legs?" queried the man from Dakota.
"Yes, sir, he did. I was swimming about when all at once I felt both my legs seized as if in a vise. I gave utterance to a shriek of terror and—"
"That is, you cried out?"
"Yes, sir. To utter is to cry, I suppose, but if the term 'utter' is distasteful to you we will not use it. The shark had me by both legs, sir."
"Ah, he had you!"
"He did, sir. By a supreme effort I extricated my left leg from the maw of the voracious monster."
"That is, you yanked one leg free from his hold?"
"Yes, sir; I made a supreme effort, and he was a voracious monster, but if you don't like the terms I won't use 'em."
"And you got your left leg free?"
"I did, sir."
"And left him to chaw up your right?"
"Yes, sir; I am sorry to have to appeal to you, but under the—"
"Not a blamed cent!" exclaimed the Dakota man as he brought his hand down on his leg.
"Eut, sir, I am an unfortunate man!" persisted the mendicant.
"Can't help that. That shark had you by both legs. It lay with you which leg to yank away. Any man who'll save his left leg when he can save his right is a blamed idiot, and he needn't come whining around me! I'm tender-hearted and willing, but I'll save my dollars for the man who saved his right leg. Go on, sir—go right on with your left leg and don't try to make me responsible for your idiotic blunders!"

Gone to Join His Brother.
He entered a house on Brush street and stood for a couple of minutes looking around on the flower beds. Then he rang at the side door, and when the servant girl opened it he removed his hat and humbly said:

"Perhaps the lady of the house would spare me a few flowers—just a few?"
"What do you want with flowers?" asked the girl as she sized him up for what he was.
"To lay on my brother's grave," he solemnly replied as he wiped away at his left eye. "Yes; I had a brother once—a manly, upright brother—but death clutched him by the throat and bore him hence. I thought I'd go up to his grave this afternoon, and I thought a few flowers laid on the mound which covers his mortal remains would make me happier. Perhaps he can look down from heaven and see my brotherly offering."
"Yes, perhaps he can," dryly replied the girl. "You want a few flowers, eh?"
"Just a few flowers, miss, but as it is a long way to the cemetery, and as I haven't had anything to eat for a couple of days, perhaps—perhaps—"
"No, we couldn't," she said.
"No bread and butter and meat?"
"Not a bit."
"An old coat or vest?"
"Not any."
"Not a glass of milk or a cup of coffee?"
"No, sir! If you want a few flowers to place on your manly brother's grave, I suppose—"
"No, ma'am—no, ma'am!" he interrupted as he waved his arms about. "We won't mind the flowers. He was a manly and upright brother, but he starved to death right in this town! I can do the same thing—the same thing! I'll go up and see his grave, but instead of placing flowers on it I will let my tears fall upon the turf and tell James that I will soon join him in the blessed paradise above. That will be just as well, miss, just as well, and should your conscience cry out after it is too late, should you wish to do something to still the accusing voice, you may come up and lay a cold biscuit and an old undershirt on the double graves in which we sleep silently and well!"
M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

Very Simple.
I.

Talk about hunting ostriches; we do it very simply nowadays. I take a number of ostrich eggs and fill them with an explosive chemical.

II.

In the evening the ostriches approach and sit on the eggs to hatch.

III.

In the evening the ostriches approach and sit on the eggs to hatch.

IV.

In the evening the ostriches approach and sit on the eggs to hatch.

—Truth.
War.
"General!" exclaimed the breathless Spaniard soldier.
"What is it—bad news?"
"The Cuban insurgents have captured nine stenographers!"
"Impossible!"
"And 17 typewriters!"
"Furies! What resources have we remaining?"
"Eleven gallons of ink, a few hundred gross of pens and a wagon load of stationery."
"Thank heaven! There is yet hope!"
—Washington Star.

His Computation.
"Arabella has a great many freckles," said that young woman's mother.
"Yes," replied the man who was figuring up his summer resort expenses, "she got 'em all at the seashore."
"I suppose so. I didn't know you took so much interest in Arabella's complexion."
"Later—t! Why, I studied that girl's face for 20 minutes yesterday. She has just 61 freckles, and they cost me exactly \$53.29 apiece."—Washington Star

THE ARIZONA KICKER

THE IDENTITY OF A LONG LOST SON FULLY ESTABLISHED.

And That the Father Found Him Too Late Was Perhaps Better So.—The Editor Calls Up Some Cases of Poor Shooting and Protests Against Them.

On the 10th of last May Colonel John Hobbs found the body of a man hanging to the limb of a tree about half a mile above the crossing of Horseshoe creek, and upon his arrival in town notified the coroner. We were one of the half dozen who rode out with that official to view the body and hold an inquest. Nothing was found by which the man could be identified, but certain indications pointed to the fact that he had been lynched by a small but enthusiastic crowd. The verdict was "heart failure," as usual, and the body was buried under the tree from which it had been suspended.
Tuesday last a man named Hopewell, from Iowa, arrived in this town in search of his wayward son William, who was last heard of in this neighborhood, and who had been "missing" for several months. We looked through our notebook and finally came to our memoranda regarding the man on Horseshoe creek. It did not take two minutes to satisfy the anxious father that this was his long lost son, and we lent him our mule that he might ride out and view the spot and bend over the last resting place of his wandering offspring. While he was absent we ascertained that William was hung by five cowboys from XXX ranch, who overtook him just as he had dismounted from a cayuse belonging to the ranch, and which he had borrowed on a dark night without consulting the owner. This information we did not communicate to the father. He left here Wednesday evening fully believing that William had been chased a mile and a half by a cinnamon bear, and that heart failure was the direct result. It were better so. He will return to the wife and mother to tell them that William joined the innumerable caravan from overexertion while trying to keep 15 rods ahead of a hungry bear, and though she will grieve for her firstborn she will be spared the knowledge that he was choked with a lariat for two or three minutes before his heart went back on him.

Too Much Fooling.
There is altogether too much fooling with deadly weapons in this town, and at the last meeting of the common council the city marshal was instructed to take radical steps to put a stop to the nuisance. No man should be permitted to carry a gun for ornament or bluff. If he can't make use of it for the purpose of shooting, and shooting with results, he should be disarmed and compelled to carry a club or a brickbat.
Saturday afternoon last a cow puncher named Rose pulled Major Baker's nose on the street as the result of a dispute over a game of poker. The major pulled his gun and fired three shots and wounded two horses.
Saturday evening Sing Joe, the Chinaman, got into a dispute with the proprietor of the Lone Wolf saloon about laundry work. After a hot dispute the saloonist pulled his gun and banged away six times, and when the smoke cleared away Sing Joe was unhurt and two customers at the bar had been wounded.
Sunday morning, as Colonel Johnson was walking about town in search of an early drink, he roused up a stranger who was sleeping under a wagon on Apache square. The stranger was mad about it and opened fire, and the colonel returned the compliment in his usual impulsive and enthusiastic manner. The racket brought out 100 people, and to the supreme disgust of each and every one not one of the dozen bullets even grazed one of the shooters.
Monday night there was a row in Jim Polham's restaurant. A stranger from New Mexico wanted broiled geese and was told that he would have to put up with smothered chicken. He got mad and began to shoot, and three or four others joined in just to make it interesting, but after fully 30 shots had been fired it was found that the only person damaged was the cook, and he merely had the tip of his nose shot off.

As editor of The Kicker, mayor of the town, postmaster and senator—as a citizen having the best interests of this community at heart—we protest against the poor shooting. In this great and glorious country, when a man pulls a gun, something should drop before it. This blazing away and making a great noise is a baby Fourth of July proceeding which every grown man ought to discourage and feel ashamed of.

Our Esteemed Again.
In his last issue our esteemed contemporary asserts that on Friday night last he encountered us on Cochise place and chased us half a mile and fired 12 shots in the darkness at our fleeing form. Friday evening last we made a social call on a widow living on the street named, and as we had no umbrella, we started on a run for our humble bachelor lodgings in The Kicker office. We ran up against somebody's old mule as we were turned into Pawnee street, but as for our esteemed contemporary we neither saw nor heard him. If he fired his guns at us we mistook the reports for the galloping hoofs of the old mule after we had stopped to kick him, and we are willing to wager ten to one that not one of his bullets came within 15 feet of our person. We recognize the right of our esteemed contemporary to drag out a miserable existence while pretending to be engaged in Arizona journalism, but when it comes to shooting—pooh! Time after time in the last five years he has loaded his rusty old guns and started out to assassinate us. He has shot at us in our sanctum, on the street, in various saloons around town, but on no occasion, no matter how close he was to us, have we heard the sound of his bullets. So far as his shooting goes he may

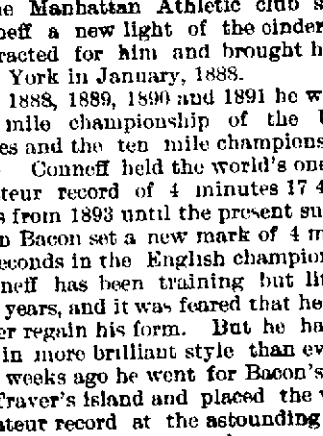
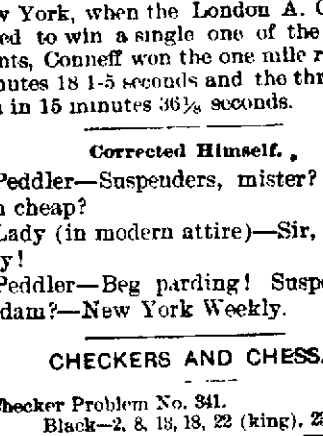
hang away at us all day long from a distance of 20 feet and we won't raise any objection. Years ago, when he came out with such canards in his wretched diatribe of a journal, we felt like hunting him up and making him eat grass in public, but we are all over that now. We can't afford to waste time on a critic whose nose has been pulled by Chinamen until it is an inch longer than nature intended it to be.—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

CONNEFF, THE RECORD BREAKER.

The Great Distance Runner and His Remarkable Career on the Cinder Path.

Tommy Conneff is a little Irishman but 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs but 122 pounds, but he is probably the greatest middle distance runner in the world today. Conneff was born in 1866. The story of his entry into the mile contests goes back to 1885. A native of old Kildare county, Ireland, and schooled in the athletic games of Dublin, the first race he ever won was a half mile and a mile hand-kap from the 18 and 60 yard mark respectively, in 1889. Again, in that same year, at the Irish championship, he won the half mile in 2 minutes 2-5 seconds, and the mile in 4 minutes 32 seconds.
In 1887 he won the four mile Irish championship, but was beaten by Cross, Le-maitre and Seaver in England. Aug. 1 E. C. Carter, then making a trip abroad for a New York athletic club, went down before this new champion in a two mile race, Conneff's time being 9 minutes 44-5 seconds. This was a great victory for young Conneff, since Carter had been defeating everybody he met. Carter at once challenged Conneff for a four mile race, and the issue was settled at Ball's bridge, Dublin, Aug. 20, Conneff winning in 19 minutes 44-5 seconds.
The Manhattan Athletic club saw in Conneff a new light of the cinder path, contracted for him and brought him to New York in January, 1888.
In 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 he won the five mile championship of the United States and the ten mile championship in 1890. Conneff held the world's one mile amateur record of 4 minutes 17-4-5 seconds from 1893 until the present summer. Then Bacon set a new mark of 4 minutes 17 seconds in the English championships. Conneff has been training but little for two years, and it was feared that he would never regain his form. But he has come out in more brilliant style than ever. A few weeks ago he went for Bacon's record at Traver's Island and placed the world's amateur record at the astounding figure of 4 minutes 15-3-5 seconds.
In the recent international games in New York, when the London A. C. team failed to win a single one of the eleven events, Conneff won the one mile run in 4 minutes 18-1-5 seconds and the three mile run in 15 minutes 36-1-5 seconds.

Corrected Himself.
Peddler—Suspenders, mister? Sellin 'em cheap?
Lady (in modern attire)—Sir, I'm a lady!
Peddler—Beg parding! Suspenders, madam?—New York Weekly.

CHECKERS AND CHESS.
Checker Problem No. 341.
Black—2, 8, 13, 18, 22 (king), 23.

White—10, 15 (king), 21, 30, 31.
Black to play and win.
Chess Problem No. 341.
Black.


White to play and win in six moves.
Chess Problem No. 340.
White.
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WEEKLY, FOUNDED IN 1888.
DAILY, FOUNDED IN 1887.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
N. North Erie St., - Massillon, O.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1896.

The Wadsworth Electric Railway company was granted a franchise by the Cuyahoga county commissioners yesterday to construct, maintain and operate a street railway from Brooklyn township to the south line of Cuyahoga county. It is noticed that except in Stark county, county commissioners grant franchises of this sort. Here the eminent legal gentlemen seem to think that city councils can grant franchises over highways beyond the territorial limits they are supposed to control.

When James E. Campbell left the governor's office he left a surplus of \$1,370,000 in the state treasury.—Canton News-Democrat.

This is a cheerful perversion of the truth. Has the News-Democrat forgotten that over this sum was voted out of the Federal treasury and into the state treasury, by the last Republican congress, the money being Ohio's share of the direct war tax? But for this fact the Campbell administration would have left the state in a hopelessly swamped condition. It was pretty nearly that any way.

President Reed of the council has named Wm. F. Ricks, Frank L. Baldwin and William Vost as members of the investigating committee authorized by the council to look into the charges of corruption lodged against former members of the council. The high character of the men named gives assurance that the inquiry will be made with proper diligence, and that the object of the agitation will be accomplished. The task that confronts them is naturally unpleasant, but the honest administration of public affairs is of vastly more importance than the personal feelings of the investigators or those of the accused. That they will accept the trust in the spirit in which it is offered, THE INDEPENDENT assumes to be already settled.

Ex-Governor Campbell is really more of a demagogue than THE INDEPENDENT took him to be. After his own two years of administration characterized by such scandal, mismanagement and general and specific failures, so bad that he was obliged to call his own general assembly in special session to correct some of his own mistakes, he has the effrontery to juggle with figures and attempt to show that since his departure from office that the state has been living beyond its income, and things going to the bad. The ex-governor is an adept as a satirist and in the use of cant, but the people of Ohio know him to be just what he is—a very clever and amiable political hypocrite, utterly unscrupulous in the use of language, and now playing to the peanut galleries.

Ever since the Democratic convention adjourned after having nominated John B. Peaslee for lieutenant governor people have been asking who this John B. Peaslee is. The gentleman has modestly answered for himself. Mr. Peaslee, in his speech opening the campaign, explains that he was once superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, and considers that his discharge is a sufficient cause for his election. Mr. Peaslee furnishes a pedigree that is as thrilling as a county fair catalogue, and assures us that he invented the cheerful humbug called Arbor Day. Mr. Peaslee's maiden speech begins with the Magna Charta and ends with his nomination. He is undoubtedly a great man. He is altogether too great a man to be buried in the chair that is reserved for the lieutenant governor of Ohio.

A great many people living in Massillon have received a circular from a grain and stock gambling house in which this sentence occurs:

"Speculation is the only medium for the rapid accumulation of wealth. Enormous fortunes have been built up from a moderate capital, and the same possibilities are before you. A modest capital of say \$50 used as margin in speculative transactions, may prove the nucleus of a fortune."

Unfortunately it is not a criminal offense to address such language as this to the general public. These gamblers so-licit deposits from their dupes, who lose all trace of their money, and even if they make cannot flatter themselves that their superior intelligence accomplished the result. This plan of getting something for nothing lacks even the merits of a good poker game, for in that the player is compelled to display ordinary judgment. The best way to earn money is to work for it. Any other process involves gain at the expense of others.

THE INDEPENDENT does not believe that the Massillon miners would knowingly violate a contract, and it knows that they cannot afford to rest under the imputation of having failed to respect their agreement. If therefore questions the wisdom of attempting to enforce the demand recently presented to the operators, in view of the fact that a definite compact was entered into with the operators prior to the withdrawal of the Massillon miners from the national organization. It is a new principle in law and equity that resignation of member ship in an organization, lessens an obligation to which assent had previously been given. Mr. Ratchford, president of

the State association, issues a circular, addressed not to "the United Mine Workers," but to "the miners of Ohio." It says that there can be no question, but that the advance will be granted on October 1st in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and "we issue this circular so that you will continue at work, and carry out your part of the contract." Under these conditions a local strike would seem purposeless, and likely only to mar the relations that should exist between employer and employee.

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Times Recorder of Zanesville is in full agreement with THE INDEPENDENT in objecting to the attempt of the press of Cleveland to belittle the Ohio canal enlargement plan by calling it a "ship canal," and seeking to convey the impression that the inhabitants of the interior expect to become seaports and naval stations. Under these circumstances all that those who favor this much needed water way can do is to reiterate the facts and point to the selfish attitude of the city of Cleveland, whose evident thought is that by retarding development elsewhere it will advance its own interests. Fortunately there are men in Cleveland who do not agree with the short sighted policy. Among them is Henry A. Griffin of the State Board of Commerce, who writes a sharp letter to the Cleveland World for having quoted him as favoring a ship canal. Mr. Griffin writes:

"What I had to say at Zanesville had something to do with the question, but the question at issue was not a ship canal across the state of Ohio or anywhere else. The project then and there under discussion was the enlargement of the Ohio canal and the improvement of the Muskingum river so as to provide a waterway for barges of 250 tons from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, at the expense of the general government. "I should be very sorry, indeed, to have anybody think that I represented Cleveland business men as favoring such a crazy scheme as a ship canal over that or any other route to the Ohio river. It would tend to a better understanding of the proposed improvement if the newspapers would be more exact in describing it. No intelligent person of my acquaintance has ever advocated the construction of a ship canal to the Ohio river by way of Zanesville, although there has been some loose talk of that kind by uninformed people.

"If the general government can be induced to enlarge the Ohio canal so as to accommodate barges of 200 and 250 tons, and make a connection between that waterway and the Muskingum river, near Dresden, do not imagine the business people of Cleveland will offer any objection."

THE STRIKE.

The men demand 60 cents and an increased scale, while the operators offer but 56 cents and the old scale. This affects 2,000 men directly.—Canton News-Democrat.

This is so inaccurate as to require correction. The miners demand 60 cents and the operators offer to pay whatever rate is recommended by a joint committee of miners and operators, appointed for this purpose last June, and whose ruling will be accepted throughout the state outside of Massillon district. There is no proposition to pay 56 cents before either side. It is very unfortunate that the district is again idle, and THE INDEPENDENT agrees with its minor correspondent at Newman, who points out that as usual the Massillon valley is at a standstill, while the other miners of Ohio are digging coal and filling orders that ought to be filled here. This paper wants to see the miners a well paid and contented lot, but it does not propose to carry favor by endorsing a strike that promises to prove barren of results. When every leader in Ohio urges the miners to continue at work, and that too with a favorable prospect of getting just what the Massillon miners are striking for without the loss of an hour's time, it hardly looks like business for a single district to undertake to settle the whole matter by itself. THE INDEPENDENT would like to see a vote on this issue. President Mossop means to do the right thing, and means to be guided by the wishes of the majority. It would be well to ascertain the views of this majority.

Half of these troubles could be avoided if employer and employee would get together at the different mines, and discuss questions like this together, before deciding upon a hue of action. Instead of that, the operators go up to Cleveland and confer behind closed doors in the Weddell House, and the miners hold meetings no less exclusive, and both sides are in darkness concerning the causes which lead up to certain positions until the time for action is at hand, and there is nothing to be done but to work out the problem, usually by the slowest process. Thus, as the years go by, an invisible barrier rises between the two sides, and instead of proceeding as though they had common interests, there is a feeling, with or without reason, that each party to the controversy has a different end in view. It would have paid the operators in this district, to have gone to their mines, before the last delegate convention was held, and to have talked to the men about the outlook, face to face. The delegates would have met in conference in an entirely different frame of mind. It would have paid the miners to have asked their employers to a friendly meeting of this sort. THE INDEPENDENT is in favor of peace, and it believes that when it is assured, this splendid valley of ours can send out thousands where it now sends out hundreds of tons of coal, and its people made as prosperous as any in Ohio.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

Burned to a Crisp by Blazing Coal Oil.

MISS LULU SHUNK THE VICTIM.

While Engaged in Filling a Lamp the Oil Saturates Her Dress and it in Turn Ignites from the Stove—Her Dreadful Agony Ended by Death at Midnight.

After several hours of dreadful suffering, Miss Lulu Shunk, who lived with her sister, Mrs. Irwin Meers on Duncan street, died shortly after midnight. Perhaps the exact cause of the accident will never be known, as she was alone in the house when the dress ignited, and was unable to offer any explanation after the shocking accident occurred.

Miss Shunk was engaged in filling a lamp with coal oil and it is believed that her clothing became saturated and ignited from a stove by which she was standing. Screaming and enveloped in flames she rushed into the yard and fell. There her friends, attracted by the screams found her writhing in pain. She was tenderly carried into the house and Dr. Irene Hardy and Dr. Reed were summoned. With the exception of a remnant of an under garment, every stitch of clothing was burned from Miss Shunk's person, and her entire body was charred to a crisp, especially her lower limbs. There and upon her chest and arms the skin hung loose from the flesh. Miss Shunk was conscious when Dr. Hardy arrived, but could not explain her accident. A few hours after death resulted. Miss Shunk was 17 years of age. Not more than six weeks ago she fell upon the cook stove and painfully burned her face. She had about recovered from the wounds thus sustained.

Tuesday morning the cause of Miss Shunk's death was attributed to a fall upon the stove. The lamp was sitting upon the table, minus the burner and wick, and was yet partially filled with oil. A hole was burned in the oil cloth, and it is evident that Miss Shunk either dropped the burner and wick upon the stove, then knocked it to the floor or fell against the stove, and the saturated wick caught fire. No doubt, while trying to extinguish this the oil was spilled from the lamp. Miss Shunk ran into the yard to the garden hose and turned on the water, but was overcome before it could be used. She was not subject to fainting spells or fits of any kind. Her fall the first time, Dr. Hardy claims, was no doubt caused by an attack of vertigo, or she was overcome by the extreme heat. After the first accident Miss Shunk said that she became very dizzy before falling.

Dr. Hardy called to see the sufferer a second time about 10 o'clock, and she was still conscious and recognized her. She died shortly after midnight. On Thursday the body will be taken to Greenwich, O., for burial.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

Sullivan Will be Forced to Leave—The Troubles of "Zozo."

CANTON, Sept. 30.—The Mike Sullivan trial will last until Wednesday or Thursday. The Law and Order League has secured about 50 witnesses who will testify against Sullivan and the character of his theatre Comique. There is but little doubt in the minds of Cantonians, but that Sullivan and his followers will be forced to leave Canton.

The "Zozo" company will not show in Canton tonight. At Cleveland the paraphernalia was held on an attachment.

B. Byron Bowman is the appointed executor of the estate of Julia Ann Bachtel, of Paris township.

Deilah Stands has been appointed administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Stands, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Sidney Machamer and Pearl May Lantzer, of Cairo, and Wm. H. Mishler and Mary A. Davenport, of Canton.

NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE.

The West Massillon Charge Left Vacant—The Appointments.

The North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has adjourned. West Massillon charge has not been filled, the present pastor, Milo Keiser, being transferred to Grafton and LaPorte. J. H. Barron goes to Dalton, R. M. Yoder to Canal Fulton, E. V. J. Booth to Doylestown, M. T. Scarsborough to Apple Creek, J. T. Smith to Wooster, Seth Upson to Wilmot.

The most interesting feature was the report of the lay vote on the amendment to require that all delegates to the general conference be males. The report was as follows:

| District. | Yes. | No. |
|------------|------|-------|
| Cleveland | 6 | 312 |
| Sandusky | 65 | 415 |
| Wooster | 22 | 125 |
| St. Vernon | 44 | 28 |
| Total | 157 | 1,448 |

Mansfield district made no report of her vote. Bishop Hurst presided.

Th. Mausz's Appeal.

Godfrey Mausz appeared before Mayor Schott Monday evening, and after pleading guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace was fined \$5 and costs. Edward Mausz was released, there being no evidence against him. He refused to prefer a charge against his father.

"Ask why God made the gem so small, And why he gave the gemmer."

Because he meant mankind should place The highest value on it."

This was Burn's neat compliment to a rather petite lady friend, but it applies with literal exactness to the concentrated, yet agreeable, minute, sugar coated globules, known the world over as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which are easy to take, quick and mild in their action, and leave no constipating effects. They act especially on the liver, stomach, bowels and blood, freeing the system from impurities and restoring healthy action of the organs.

Say, why don't you try Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers? These little pills cure headache, indigestion and constipation. They're small, but do the work. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

Godfrey Mausz Fires a Revolver at His Son.

A family quarrel that has continued for some time resulted in a shooting affair early Saturday evening. The persons involved were Godfrey Mausz and his son Edward Mausz. The former entered his son's saloon in South Erie street, became abusive, it is alleged, and when ordered to leave the place became crazed with anger. Edward Mausz knew that his father had a revolver on his person, and when the latter made an attempt to draw it, with threats of shooting, he ran from behind the bar and a tussle for possession of the weapon ensued, and during the fight Godfrey Mausz fired a shot point blank. The ball barely missed the son and crashed through the ceiling. The weapon was then taken from him and he was ushered out.

Both father and son were arrested and their trial has been set for Tuesday. The shooting caused great excitement. The streets were thronged with people and in a very few moments hundreds had congregated in front of the Wilhelm & Mausz saloon.

This morning Edward Mausz stated that the affair would not have taken place had his father not been crazed with liquor. "He has quarreled with me daily," said he, "about family matters about which I do not care to talk."

Godfrey Mausz was also seen. He expressed considerable sorrow over the affair of Saturday night, but claimed that he was worked up by abuse to such a state that it was impossible to control his passion. "I could say many things that would vindicate me," he continued, "but I will not. Family troubles are bad enough when known to the members of the family."

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

Sad Experience of a Brookfield Man in Search of a Job.

A young man, name Fichter, who lives in West Brookfield, stood near the W. & L. E. station this morning when a neatly dressed stranger accosted him in familiar phrase saying: "Do you want a job, young fellow?" Fichter confessed that he had worn out several pairs of shoes looking for employment, whereupon his chance acquaintance agreed to hire him at once at a salary of \$55 a month. The two took a walk up West Main street to talk the matter over. When they reached the intersection of Wooster street the stranger excused himself for a moment and walked to the rear of one of the houses, evidently intending to enter. He returned a few moments later and asked Fichter if he could lend him \$2, stating that he had no change and that he owed the lady of the house that amount. It happened that Fichter did not have \$2, but he did have a \$5 bill, and he hesitatingly gave it to his employer. The latter then left for a moment until he could step across the street and get the bill changed. His young friend waited and waited, but as time flew and the man did not appear, it dawned upon him that he was the victim of misplaced confidence and he at once searched out Officer Edward Ertle and into his sympathetic ear poured his troubles. Efforts were made to find the man, but in vain.

Mr. Fichter has gone back to West Brookfield where he will endeavor to square matters by dispensing liquids over his father's bar.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Mrs. Everhard Issues the Call for the Annual Meeting.

Mrs. C. McCollough Everhard has issued the call for the eleventh annual meeting of the Ohio Woman Suffrage association. It will be held in the First Presbyterian church, Ashtabula, October 22-24. Auxiliary societies are entitled to send three delegates, and one additional for every twenty-five members or fraction thereof. Fraternal delegates will be welcomed. Delegates and visitors wishing entertainment are requested to address Dr. R. L. Gilchrist, Ashtabula, O. Among the speakers will be Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth U. Yates and Mrs. Carrie C. Catt.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

SAYS HE'LL VOTE FOR BRICE.

The Massillon end of the Pop party claims to have evidence to show that the endorsement of Kridler was purely a Brice deal. It is known that Kridler will vote for Brice if he is elected.—Canton Record.

CANTON IN A BAD WAY.

Competent judges say that there are about one hundred and fifty cases of typhoid fever in this city, and that the quality of drinking water furnished is among the causes, while inaction on the part of the board of health with reference to compelling property owners to connect their buildings with the sewers of the city is given as another cause.—Canton Record.

THIS IS NEWS INDEED.

H. W. Loeffler, of Massillon, candidate for county treasurer, is exceedingly happy over the arrival at his home of a promising boy, baby, Thursday night.—Canton News-Democrat.

AGREES WITH THE INDEPENDENT.

Probably there was room for improvement. But it is over now. The proper thing to do is to remember the errors only for the lesson they teach, and for Massillon and Canton and the whole county to stand together for improvement in the future, and by their united efforts make next year's fair greater and grander than ever, a true exposition of a great county.—Canton Repository.

WE NEED ONE, TOO.

Canton's public library, from which all residents may draw books free of charge, is in an excellent working condition. There are at present over 5,000 volumes of well selected books on the shelves and in circulation, and large additions are being made from time to time.—Canton Repository.

The healing properties of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are well known. It cures eczema, skin affections and is simply a perfect remedy for piles. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

J. Monroe's Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder has great advantage over yeast fermentation, and is more healthful.

ALL THE MINERS OUT.

The Suspension About Complete in This District.

WORK CONTINUES ELSEWHERE.

At Pittsburgh the New Scale Goes Into Effect, and All the Indications Point to Its General Adoption—DeArmit Steps Into Line With the Others.

Massillon district miners are again on strike. The district association has made good its word and while the miners of Pennsylvania and the other districts of Ohio are at work, and anticipating an increase of wages without loss of time, the two thousand men in the Massillon valley await negotiations which cannot be expected to begin until October 10th, at least. It is reported that at some of the local mines there was some reluctance about going out. At these points them men assembled prepared for work, but later returned home on being informed that the strike was thorough in the district.

R. H. Wainwright reported this morning that the three Midvale mines just south of the Massillon district were in operation, and would continue pending the Pittsburgh settlement. The men in mine No. 4 at Wainwright, however, are idle. The men refused to go in upon being informed that the Goshen miners, in the Tuscarawas district, had gone out. Later they discovered that they had been misinformed and now are prepared to resume tomorrow.

The strike is purely local, being under the control of the district association, whose declaration of independence against the United Mine Workers was issued several months ago.

The operators notified the men on Monday night that the terms agreed upon at the coming Columbus conference would be paid from October 1st, if they would go to work today, but the proposition was not accepted.

The Ridgway Burton mines, on the Valley road, the Goshen mines, and, as far as known throughout the state at large, are all at work today, under the terms of the June 1st agreement.

ALL SERENE AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1.—Today the new mining rate of 64 cents cash, and 69 cents where stores are kept, will go into effect in the Pittsburgh district, in accordance with the agreement made August 2, between a committee of the Railroad Coal Operators' association, and President John A. Cairns and Secretary William H. Warner, of the miners. The miners' officials spent yesterday going over the district. Secretary Warner says the Panhandle territory is solid. The district has been completely reorganized, and the officers assert no work will be done today except at the advanced rate.

The large operators will pay the new rate with possibly one exception—Osborne, Saeger & Co.

National Secretary Patrick McBryde, of the miners, arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday, and said the situation was good. He expects that all operators will pay the district price after the joint convention. He said the rumors set going concerning the position of President W. P. DeArmit, of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, were calculated to work injury to the new conditions. Secretary McBryde said there was no doubt but that President DeArmit would pay the advance.

"He has said he will," said Secretary McBryde, "and I believe he will. Mr. DeArmit is a man of his word. When he said he would fight the miners, he did. Now he says he will do the other thing, and I think he will. At least he has always done what he promised."

THE PROPERTY DISTRIBUTED.

Assignee Day Reports on Mrs. Chance's Assignment.

CANTON, Oct. 1.—The property of Mrs. Alice N. Chance has been distributed by Assignee Day as follows:

Those holding claims against the Sun Vapor Company get the West Tuscarawas street homestead, and all other real estate; also 100-573 of the minus stock and property.

Creditors holding Akron Iron Company paper receive \$17,500 par value of Antman-Miller & Co. stock, and 491-573 of the mining property.

C. Antman & Co. creditors receive 414-573 of the mining property, and all other assets remaining in the hands of the assignee after taking out preferred claims, taxes, costs, etc.

Running the Clock Backward.

This apparently impossible feat is easy to the watchmaker, but more wonderful is the necromancy which makes the old young again. Yet that is very much the effect Dr. H. H. Fowler's Favorite Prescription has upon a prematurely worn-out, broken-down woman, who seek in it relief from the manifold woes of their sex. Backache, dragging pains, displacements, nausea, functional derangements and irregularities disappear before its use as by magic.

For nursing mothers and all debilitated and run-down women, it is the most effective restorative tonic and soothing nerve. Disperses melancholy and produces refreshing sleep. To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

A. G. Bartley, of Magic, Pa., writes: I feel it a duty of mine to inform you and the public that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of a very bad case of eczema. It also cured my boy of a running sore on his leg. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.


Always the best, and now the best and cheapest of high grade baking powders. There can be only one such and that one is J. Monroe Cream Yeast. Makes the lightest pastry.

It's just as easy to try one Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cough or cold with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be one Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better results; better try it. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

Nothing so distressing as a hacking cough. Nothing so foolish as to suffer from it. Nothing so dangerous if allowed to continue. One Minute Cough Cure gives immediate relief. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

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MAIL

THE BEST CHEW AND SMOKE

POUCH

ANTI-NEUROUS

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

VALUABLE FOOD PRODUCTS.

Mr. Oberlin Talks in an Interesting Way About Edible Fungus.

W. J. Oberlin is doubtless one of the best authorities in this vicinity on botanical subjects, and the information that he furnishes on the subject of edible mushrooms, is of practical value to everybody, since it is a well known fact that vast quantities of valuable food products of this description are going to waste every year because of the ignorance of the public concerning them. "My attention," says Mr. Oberlin, "has been called to the fact that several persons have died in this part of the state, recently, from the effect of eating toadstools, under the impression that they were mushrooms. It seems to me that none but the most careless would make the mistake. There are in this country at least forty varieties of edible fungus, but as many of them are closely allied to the few poisonous varieties it is well to avoid all that are not quite well known. The Agaricus Campestris, or meadow mushroom, is the most abundant and best known in this vicinity. There is an infallible rule by which this may be distinguished from poisonous kinds. The healthful and palatable agaric must have four distinct features, first, a solid stem; second, a loose peeling or skin, one that readily comes off by taking by edge; third, a ring around the stem, a sort of collar or garter; and fourth, pink gills. As the mushroom grows older the gills may become darker, almost brown, but still retain the pinkish brown color. It is claimed that when these four features occur there is no poison. A fungus may have any three of them and be poison, but you will never be wrong when all four occur in the same specimen.

"Another thing to be remembered is the true meadow mushroom is never found in the woods, but always in open pastures and meadows, in the fall. The spring mushroom, Morchella Esculenta, is found in spring in woods, fields and orchards, is a sponge-like, brown, hollow mushroom, very fine eating, but never found in fall. The giant puff ball is also very fine when in the proper condition; if too old is, of course, not fit to eat. This puff ball is quite plenty this fall; is in size from an inch in diameter to sixteen inches. Is in prime order when the peel comes off readily and the flesh is firm and white, looking exactly like the marsh mallow confection of the candy store. When at all yellow or streaked it must be avoided on the same grounds as putrid meat would be refused. Mushrooms resembling meat in many respects, as they must be cooked before used, and are about of the same chemical construction, and spoil rapidly. The agricultural department of the United States has published a set of papers on edible fungi, etc., which will be sent to any one on request, free, by asking for "Food Products 1, II, III, and the report of the Microscopist for 1892," and addressing your request to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you will receive this most valuable treatise on this subject."

A GOOD WEEK FOR CROPS.

Conditions for northern Ohio noted for the week.

For the week ending Sept. 30, crop conditions for northern Ohio are noted as follows: "The weather immediately preceding and during the first of the week was excessively hot for the time of year, but beginning with the 53d was more reasonable, but the temperature has averaged slightly above the normal for most of days of the week. Light rains have fallen, mostly on the 25th and 26th. Light frosts were general on the 24th and 25th, and were also reported from several counties on the 25d, 26th and 28th; the frosts of the 24th and 25th were reported as heavy on low muddy ground in several places, but the damage was very slight in all sections. The week has been favorable for the maturing and harvesting of crops, but more rain is needed in most of the section, to give winter grain a good start, for meadows and pastures, and for wells and stock water. Corn is well eared, it is mostly cut and in shock, and is in fine condition throughout the section. Wheat seeding is about completed, and early sown is coming on nicely. Potato digging is progressing, and the crop is generally satisfactory and of good quality, but a few fields have been damaged to some extent by rotting, caused, probably by local heavy showers and hot weather. Apples being picked and stored, and cider made. Buckwheat has been mostly cut. Pastures and meadows show an improved condition, but many meadows are badly killed out and are being plowed for spring crops. Some fodder corn has been cut, and other fields are still green.

Acts at once, never fails. One Minute Cough Cure. A remedy for asthma, and that feverish condition which accompanies a severe cold. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

We say, go immediately to your grocer and get a can of J. Monroe's Cream Yeast Baking Powder, and our word for it, you will never have any other.

There are many good reasons why you should use One Minute Cough Cure. There are no reasons why you should not, if in need of help. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by independent investigators.

Herman Marks has gone to Cleveland to spend a few days.

Miss Lizzie Cahill, of Canton, is the guest of Miss Flo Hammer.

Mrs. J. E. McCoy has gone to Mansfield to remain several days with friends.

A number of Canton's most popular young people spent Tuesday evening with Miss Minnie Biakup.

The marriage of Frederick Schoer and Miss Clara Nolt will take place Thursday morning, at St. Mary's church.

Mrs. A. J. Reicheimer and Miss Estella Hering will leave in the morning on an extended visit throughout the East.

Mrs. S. Worley, of Akron, and Mrs. Robert McCormick, of New London, O., are visiting their mother, Mrs. Jacob Kline.

Mrs. James N. Merwin, of Toledo, is the guest of Mrs. F. J. Stout, at the Hotel Sailer. Mr. Merwin will spend Sunday in the city.

Sherman Kirkland, formerly of Massillon, who is employed in the W. & L. E. general office in Toledo, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Schmettan sailed from England yesterday. They expect to come to Massillon before locating in their new home.

Wm. Brugh, of Columbian Heights, died Tuesday of typhoid fever. He was 29 years of age. The funeral was held from the house at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

W. H. Russell, of Rush Center, Kan., commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, has appointed Dr. Dan S. Gardner, of Massillon, surgeon general upon his staff.

The Rev. T. F. Mahon, rector of St. Joseph's church, left today for Notre Dame, Ind., to visit the five Massillon boys who are there studying for the priesthood.

Col. Bartruff has resigned the superintendency of the M. E. Sunday school. A meeting of the teachers has been called for next Friday night when a successor will be chosen.

George Knisely, of Chicago, is the guest of his brother-in-law, Wm. Moke. Mr. Knisely is a bicyclist, and he rode the entire distance on his wheel making the trip in three days.

The automatic weighing machine which adorns the platform of the W. & L. E. depot was broken open Saturday night and the entire contents, several dollars in pennies, stolen.

The trustees of the First U. B. church had a session last night, and decided to dedicate November 10, 1895, Bishop Castle, of Elkhart, Ind., and Rev. Wm. Bell, D. D., of Dayton, to officiate.

The Canton high school foot ball eleven expect to play the Massillon high school eleven at Pastime park on October 19. On November 2 the same team will meet the Mt. Union College team.

After an absence of nearly one year and a half, Herbert Kinnear has returned home from Frankfort, Ind., to spend several weeks with relatives and friends. Mr. Kinnear is engaged in the jewelry business.

Alfred Kunz, whose loss of twenty-two watches by burglary, and the subsequent arrest of the thieves, have been noted at some length before this, was put in possession of his recovered property Tuesday, by order of the court.

Philander Fox, a brother of Arvine Fox, and brother-in-law of James Bayless, of Massillon, died a day or two ago near Ft. Wayne. The funeral was held this morning. Mr. Fox was about 74 years of age, and at one time lived here.

Miss Mame Graber was very agreeably surprised by about thirty of her friends at her home in West Tremont street, on Monday evening, the occasion being her seventeenth birthday anniversary. The evening was pleasantly spent and a fine luncheon was served.

Jacob Seohler Coxey is evidently losing heart as a candidate for governor. That he has abandoned his expectation of winning to Columbus is proved by the closing of lease, whereby he is to take possession of the P. G. Albright residence in East Tremont street, on November 1st, for a period of two years.

Rudy Garver, of Strasburg, is in town today studying the proof of his latest big catalogue. He has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Wholesale Buyers' Association of the United States, whereby large buyers expect to combine their orders and by taking the entire output of the factories, thus secure better prices.

Frank Kuhn, a young man who resides at 235 Duncan street, was brought home Saturday from Beach City, where he had been injured by falling from a train. Dr. Hardy dressed his injuries, which consisted of a broken collar bone and a badly bruised shoulder. He had just left home to go south in search of employment.

Notice is hereby given to the Massillon Woman's Cemetery association, that at their next meeting, on Oct. 7th, a resolution will be offered to the effect that by-law No. 5 be amended to read as follows: "The executive committee shall consist of the officers, together with nine members to be chosen by the president, in place of the elected officers."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese left this afternoon for New York, expecting to go on to Boston in a day or two, to remain two months. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold will leave for New York on Sunday, and will also be gone for some time. Early in the week, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds expect to go east for the purpose of taking Miss Edna to Farmington, where she will attend school.

James Wagoner and Thomas Laviers, the local checker experts, lined up against Albert Leonard and Thomas Smith at Canton on Sunday. In a number of interesting but one-sided games, Master Leonard asserted his superiority, and afterwards Mr. Smith defeated Mr. Wagoner by a score of 6 to 3. Mr. Laviers succeeded in winning one match from Mr. Smith, the score being 7 to 3.

The Socialist Labor party of Stark county will have their ticket printed on the official ballot. Christ Brueggeman

ALL EYES ON MR. REED

The Investigating Committee Appointed Tuesday Night.

RICKS, BALDWIN AND YOST.

The Council Decides to Collect From Those Who Use the Public Sewers—Clerk Having Makes a Statement—Fire Hose Purchased.

Every eye turned upon President Reed, in the Tuesday night council meeting, the chief interest being in learning whom he would appoint to investigate the charges of corruption preferred in a general way against former members of the council, by the examiners of the books. Mr. Reed named W. F. Ricks, Republican; F. L. Baldwin, Democrat; and Wm. Yost, Populist. The proceedings began with all members present.

The street commissioner's report, amounting to \$137.50, for two weeks ending September 28, was paid.

For the quarter ending September 30th, Marshal Harry Markel reported the amount expended for his subsistence at \$14.25. An order was drawn for the amount on Mr. Hering's motion.

The Mayor's report for the quarter ending September 30th, gave fines collected at \$23, and the sum received for licenses \$78. This report was accepted, and filed on a motion by Mr. Graze.

A communication from the sewer commission was read advising the council to take immediate steps toward caring for some unused pipe in State street.

The sewer committee was instructed to sell the pipe, about 50 feet in length.

A petition presented by Pease, Baldwin & Young, representing Mrs. Anna Schufelt, in which damages in the sum of \$150 were asked for, was referred to the sewer committee for investigation.

The motion was made by Mr. Paul. Mrs. Schufelt claims that an overflow of storm water, caused by a defective sewer in South East street, damaged her property in the above amount.

An ordinance compelling persons who have not paid sewer assessments, to pay for tapping sewers at a rate of 75 cents per foot was read for a first time. On Mr. Hering's motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance was read a second time then referred to the sewer committee on a motion made by Mr. Paul.

Mr. Huber of the sewer committee, after investigating the Wolf South Erie street claim for damages caused by an overflow of storm water, reported that in the opinion of the committee the city was not liable. The report was unanimously accepted.

The adjustment of the J. H. Hunt claim was deferred until next meeting.

Mr. Huber of the Ways and Means committee, recommended the payment of \$249.05, the balance due on the town clock. On Mr. Kramer's motion an order was drawn for the amount. Mr. Smith voted no. The clock including carpentry work cost in position \$702.03. The aggregate of the sums subscribed is \$356.

Mr. Paul's motion to proceed with grading the alley in the rear of St. Mary's Catholic church according to contract was carried, after an amendment instructing the engineer to establish a grade had been added at the instance of Mr. Hering.

A POLICE ALARM STATION.

The prison and police committee recommended placing an electric bell at the square, providing both telephone companies connected. The bell will be used to summon an officer in case a call is made over either telephone line. A motion to place the bell was unanimously carried.

By Mr. Graze: Resolved that in the opinion of two-thirds of the members of the council, it is necessary to purchase 500 feet of "Reliance" hose from the Chicago Fire Hose company at \$49. The amount to be paid 30 days after receipt of goods. Adopted.

A second resolution by Mr. Kramer providing for the purchase of 500 more feet of "Reliance" hose to be paid for April 1, 1896, was also adopted.

The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for coal for the city.

Mr. Paul reported a State street gutter in bad condition. This was referred to the paving and grading committee.

City improvements during the next several years will be limited, according to a financial statement, made by Clerk Haring. The obligations falling due during the fiscal year 1896, aggregate \$32,286. Collections will be but \$2,300 leaving a balance to be paid out of the levy of \$19,986. The apportionment annual averages about \$32,539. This state of affairs provides little or nothing for the use of the next council. By the close of the term of the present council the city debt will have been reduced over \$20,000.

Mr. Paul's motion to fill an alley in the rear of the residences of John Geis and John Seiler, at a cost not to exceed \$30,00, and Seiler paying two-thirds, was carried.

Through Mr. Paul the Akron street residents claimed that the electric railway wires were damaging their trees. The railway committee will make an investigation.

Mr. Paul's motion instructing the school board to pave and gutter in front of the State street school, was lost. Messrs. Hering, Huber, Kramer and Reed voted no. The chair named the following committee to investigate the proceedings of the past councils: Wm. F. Ricks, Republican; F. L. Baldwin, Democrat; Wm. Yost, Populist.

When the bills were read Mr. Paul demanded a separate vote on Engineer Borton's rent bill. The bill was paid by a vote of 8 to 2. Messrs. Graze and Paul voted no.

Important Facts.

If you have dull and heavy pain across forehead and about the eyes; if the nostrils are frequently stopped up and followed by a disagreeable discharge; if soreness in the nose and bleeding from the nostrils is often experienced; if you are very sensitive to cold in the head accompanied with headache; then you may be sure you have catarrh; and should (immediately) resort to Ely's Cream Balm for cure. The remedy will give instant relief.

The INDEPENDENT Co. prints report cards just the way the teacher wants them.

THE ISABELLA CLUB

First Regular Meeting of the Winter Season.

The study of the Isabella Club for the present winter opened with a very satisfactory afternoon's work upon "King Lear" Tuesday, October 1. After the reading of the minutes the hostess, Mrs. Bachtel, gave an appropriate greeting in rhyme, in which she expressed pleasure in resuming the study of Shakespeare, and prophesied a season of no less profitable work than that enjoyed last year upon "Julius Caesar," "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Coriolanus."

As has been the custom, the members gave quotations from the play, and the words of passion, pathos and wit which fell from the lips of Lear, Cordelia, the fool, and other prominent characters, were recited in turn. The topics for study and conversation were as follows: Date of publication and sources of the plot; general view of the Saxon period; early English history, 449-1066 A. D.; the story of England under the four Norman kings; character studies. Opinions differ as to whether the story of Lear is historical or legendary. Knight says on this point: "The story of Lear belongs to the popular literature of Europe. It is a pretty episode in the fabulous chronicles of Britain, and whether invented by the monkish historians or transplanted into our annals from some foreign source is not very material." Rolfe, on the contrary, holds that King Lear is an historical character. Many interesting events were presented on the historical topics: The invasion of the Saxons, Angles and Danes; the formation of the Saxon Heptarchy; character of Alfred the Great; introduction of Christianity into England; the battle of Hastings; William the Conqueror, and condition of England during his rule, his successor, etc.

The discussion upon the dramatic personage showed that the play had been carefully studied and analyzed by the members. One of the most interesting characters is the court fool who clung faithfully to Lear through all his vicissitudes. Mrs. Kline, to whom this attractive personage was assigned, added to the interest of her topic by a sketch of the office of the King's jester or fool. Besides the court fool with his cap and bells, whose appearance in no way belied his name, there was a higher class called the merry counselors, who, without becoming jesters by profession, were allowed the privilege of castigating the company by their witty and satirical attacks. Some were poets and others were philosophers. Richard Grant White says of the fool in King Lear, "He has wisdom enough to stock a college of philosophers—wisdom which has come from long experience in the world without responsible relations to it." What can be more pathetic than his devotion to the old king? When all others forsok him, the fool remained true to his master—but at the same time he says:

"Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play bo-peep,
And go the fools among."

The next meeting of the club will be held Tuesday, October 15, and the study of Lear will be continued.

DR. HARDY DEFENDANT

C. H. Rudolph Brings Suit for \$5,000 Damages.

THE PETITION FILED TODAY.

A Misunderstanding Between Neighbors, Which Reached Its Climax When the Recent Assault Was Made, Results in a Heavy Damage Case.

CANTON, Oct. 2.—Lawyer R. W. McCaughey has filed a petition in court, in behalf of Clarence H. Rudolph, who sues Dr. Neil Hardy for damages in the sum of \$5,000. The following is a copy of the petition: "The said Clarence H. Rudolph, plaintiff, by his petition, says that he complains of the defendant, Neil Hardy, for that heretofore on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1895, at plaintiff's residence, in the city of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, said defendant, maliciously, and with great force and violence, made an assault on the plaintiff, and then and there beat, bruised, wounded and ill treated him, to the damage of plaintiff in the sum of \$5,000, for which sum plaintiff prays for judgment."

Conrad Schweitzer and Charles A. Dougherty have sued George Nist and Charles Beerer to recover \$450. The sum is due on promissory notes secured by mortgages.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Frank Malonic and Minerva Whitmer, of Bolivar; Adolph Kranse and Anna Loug, of Canton.

The will of Peter Herbruck, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. Ferdinand Herbruck and George Deubler are the executors appointed.

Charles C. Davidson has been appointed administrator of the estate of Hannah N. W. Brook, of Perry township.

The will of Abraham Gaskill, of Lexington township, has been filed for probate.

Owing to the confusion incident to removal to the new court house, the treasurer's tax collection books cannot be opened until October 15. Jacob Bachtel, of Pike township, was the first man to make application for his tax receipt.

Superintendent Day, of the Canton schools, reports the enrollment of 4,942 pupils.

Judge J. W. Albough, formerly of the circuit bench, has gone into partnership with John C. Welty.

The mandamus case of the Canton Military company against the board of county commissioners to compel them to erect an armory, is being tried in circuit court today.

HEAVY LOSS AT CAMBRIDGE

The Business Portion of the Town Wiped Out by Fire.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Oct. 2.—[By Associated Press]—The business portion of the city was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss over \$100,000. The wind drove the flames so that the firemen were powerless. Telegrams for help were sent to neighboring towns. One man, Frank Law, was burned to death.

CANNIBALISTIC CHINAMEN.

A Village Fight in Which the Prisoners Were Eaten.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—[By Associated Press]—News comes from Canton district, China, of a fight between two villages over water rights, in which besides a large wanton destruction of property and loss of life, several prisoners were captured alive, were killed and eaten by captors.

The Temple Cup Games.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.—[By Associated Press]—Fine weather for the opening game of the Temple Cup series. Crowds were on the way to the park as early as 12 o'clock. Young and McMahon will pitch, and Keefe and McDonald will umpire.

Gen. Mahone Very Low.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—[By Associated Press]—There is no change in the condition of General Mahone this morning. He was very low during the first part of the night, but rested comfortably toward morning.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house. This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by Saltsman Drug Co.

From Sire to Son.

As a family medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. McCuen, the leading druggist, 15 West Main street, is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢.

Bill heads, note heads, letter heads and envelopes artistically printed on short notice at the INDEPENDENT office.

GEN. ORLANDO M. POE

The Distinguished Army Officer Dies Suddenly at Detroit.

A brief dispatch to the Massillon relatives announces the sudden death of General Orlando Metcalf Poe, at Detroit, Tuesday night. His sister, Mrs. Rebecca Wise, will attend the funeral. General Poe was a son of Charles Poe, and a grandson of Andrew Poe, the famous Indian fighter. He was born on a Bethlehem township farm, March 7, 1832, and entered the United States Military Academy in September, 1852. Being graduated in 1856, he was appointed lieutenant of the corps of topographical engineers, and was brevetted brigadier general for gallant services before Savannah. He was engineer on the staff of General Sherman when he marched from Atlanta to the sea, and since the war has been in charge of public works on the upper lakes. Old-time Massillonians all recall General Poe with pleasure, as a distinguished gentleman and true-born American. When Citizen Robert H. Folger heard of his death he said: "What! Orlando M. Poe! He was a noble man, the worthy son of a worthy father. He came of a long-lived race, and was a brilliant man as a soldier, an engineer, and as a citizen."

ILL. SEVERAL DAYS.

DETROIT, Oct. 2.—[By Associated Press]—Gen. O. M. Poe, engineer U. S. A., died suddenly this morning. He had been ill several days, but not seriously.

ENGINE HOUSE DESTROYED

Warthorst & Co.'s Property Damaged by Fire.

Warthorst & Co. have six engine houses distributed throughout their quarry, and at about 8 o'clock Tuesday night one of them took fire from some unknown cause. It is suspected that tramps may have been around, trying to keep warm. The fire department responded, but being short of hose—a deficiency that was supplied at the council meeting, could do nothing. The loss included a frame building valued at perhaps \$300, an engine, boiler and two compound hoisters, the total value of the whole being about \$2,500. The salvage will be trifling. The loss is partly covered by insurance in the Travelers for \$1,425. The fire has not caused a suspension at the quarry.

Fighters Bigger Than Texas.

ASTIN, Tex., Oct. 2.—[By Associated Press]—The fight management are confident that they have enough strength to prevent the legislature from passing an anti-fight bill.

Avoid Cosmetics.

Ladies, shun cosmetics! Most of the common preparations contain poisonous chemicals which exert a deleterious action on the skin; and at the best no paint, powder or wash can supply the natural beauty of a fine complexion. They are palpable and a palpable fraud is an abomination. Pure rain water and health are essentials to a healthy skin. The former is plentiful; the latter can be regained and kept by the use of Dr. Parke's Golden Medical Discovery which purifies the blood, removes pimples, blackheads and roughness, strengthens impaired digestion and wards off pulmonary diseases. Without pure blood you cannot have a clear complexion.

So Far as Gentlemen are Concerned

Our Windows Sets the Fashion.

Knox World Renowned Soft and Stiff Hats.

Yonman Celebrated New York Hats.

J. B. Stetson & Co. Philadelphia Styles.

Rochlofs & Co. Derby and Soft Hats.

Miller, Dunlap and Harrington Styles.

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER

Manufactured originally by Cleveland Brothers, Albany, N. Y., now by the Cleveland Baking Powder Company, New York.

has been used by American housewives for twenty-five years, and those who have used it longest praise it most.

Receipt book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

AS SEEN FROM NEWMAN.

Miners, as usual, Get the Hot End of the Poker.

NEWMAN, Oct. 2.—Our miners must find themselves in rather a complicated position. Today the state officers ordered us to continue working, pending an adjustment by the conference committee on one hand, while we have orders from the seceded district officials to lay down our tools Oct. 1st, unless our demand is granted. This is a fine condition for our organization to be in, isn't it? We have failed to learn accurately how the balance of the state is proceeding in this matter, but feel safe in saying that the state officers' decree to continue working will be carried by them, and the Massillon district again left to strike on its own hook. We believe it would have been better all around for us to adhere to our agreement on June 1st. Our operators will be at a loss to know whether to transact business with the district or state officials. Time prevents further comment at present.

Miss M. L. Ward, of Cleveland, is visiting her grandma, at the Young residence, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Findley and daughter Maggie visited Mrs. Will Harrold, at Elton, last Sunday. Mrs. Harrold had been ailing but was some better on Sunday.

Charles C. Davidson has been appointed administrator of the estate of Hannah N. W. Brook, of Perry township.

The will of Peter Herbruck, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. Ferdinand Herbruck and George Deubler are the executors appointed.

W. D. Reese took advantage of the excursion rates to Pittsburgh, and visited his relatives last week.

Geo. W. Thorn has sold his interest in the "Jaguers" coal mine to Lou Smith, last week. Consideration not known.

John Lafayette Davis and daughter, Mrs. Jennie Reese, returned home Monday after a two weeks' visit with relatives at Mineral Point and Somerdale.

Mike Fisher has been on the sick list with malarial fever, for several days.

What's the matter with the Stark county fair? There is something wrong somewhere, and it fails to give satisfaction, except the races, and the fair is not what it used to be.

The Populist papers continue to publish the names of candidates on their ticket that have absolutely declined to stand as such candidates.

Lotwig Evans, deputy sheriff of Stark county, was around last Saturday posting election notices. Lotwig was a resident of this place for some time, and filled the position of president of the once notorious Youngstown Coal Company, better known as the "Cork and Bottle."

McDonaldsville.

The Rev. Mr. Boyer has returned from conference and preached his farewell sermon Sunday morning to the Evangelical Association, of this place. The Rev. Mr. Elder will preach the following year.

Wallace Schlich and family, of New Berlin, spent Sunday with S. C. Schreiner and family.

Amanda Bates and Mrs. Joe Brancher, of this place, spent Sunday with Peter Uplinger and family, at Greensburg.

Frederick Daily and wife and Alfred Buchtel and wife, of Comet, spent Sunday with Jerry Palmer and family, of this place.

Lincoln Domero and Chas. Kachinski, of Massillon, spent Sunday with John Tashbaugh and family.

Jennie Reiter, of Greentown, is visiting with Wm. Bahr and family since last Friday.

Martha Metz, of this place, has gone to Wm. Heckman's, near Uniontown, to work.

Miss Clara Laviers, our teacher, and Blanche Simon, visited with H. C. Firestone and family, Saturday afternoon.

The picnic at Millport was a day of sport. All kinds of games and plays to amuse the crowd, and a dance in the evening.

The strange bears are still at large. Mr. Pierson had one of them penned in his cow stable last Friday night. Till morning he had crawled out of the horse stable window and gone.

Wm. Head moved into John Hane's house on Tuesday, October 1.

The Chicamauga Park.

The Robert Clark Company, of Cincinnati, has published Gen. H. V. Boynton's historical guide to the National Military park at Chicamauga, with which the writer had much to do. Thus far the government has expended \$650,000 in establishing the Chicamauga and

Chattanooga National Military park. The historical guide contains a full description of this park of ten square miles, and its thirty-six miles of approaches along Missionary Ridge, over Lookout mountain, and about Chattanooga; a concise history of the campaigns and battles for Chattanooga; a comprehensive guide to each of these fields; a history of the Chicamauga Memorial Association, and of the present park project which took its place; a full account of the action of congress establishing the park. The volume is illustrated by over twenty full page views of the most notable points of the several fields. It has eight position maps, covering the movements of troops on each of the fields named.

NAVATE.

Mrs. Frank Reussger spent Monday with friends here.

Messrs. Ben and Clyde Sites left for their new home at Ada, Wednesday morning.

Geo. Ray and family spent several days in the country this week.

Miss Eva Corl and Mr. O. J. Vandorstan spent Sunday last with the latter's sister near Canton.

The marriage of Mr. Russell and Miss Bertha Brown took place at the home of the bride east of town Thursday.

The Y. P. C. U. had social Tuesday evening was a success in nearly every way. Nearly one hundred were present and over \$10 was taken in. The auctioneering of the hats to the gentlemen who were then obliged to trim them and wear them to supper with the owner was the chief feature of the evening. Some very ludicrous combinations were presented and it was a noticeable fact that every gentleman who could trim his hat with ties or streamers. A very nice supper was served and the Misses Feller proved themselves to be very pleasing hostesses.

Mr. Eaton.

Mrs. Catharine Neishammer, of Key-stone, Ind., is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. M. J. C. Stouffer has returned home after an extended sojourn with friends near Wooster.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Cheynay, of near Dalton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampler Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lachot, of Apple Creek, and Mr. and Mrs. John Lachot, of Indiana, visited in town Sunday, as the guests of Mrs. F. Reich.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Hungelet, a daughter Saturday night. Jerome Suplee and wife, of Massillon, were in town Tuesday.

Mrs. J. W. Stansbury, of Orrville, visited in town a few days last week.

Thomas Thompson was granted a pension, May 7, 1895.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by Saltsman Drug Co.

Nerves
Are like Fire.
They are
Good Servants
But make
Poor Masters
To keep your Nerves steady,
Your Head clear,
Build up your Strength,
Sharpen your Appetite,
You must have
Pure Rich Blood
The Best Medicine to Vitalize
and Enrich the Blood, is
Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier
Prominently in the Public Eye.
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, &c.

Special Inducements for Cash Only
—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—
FURNITURE!
Call and see that we mean business.

HIGERD'S, - 53 South Erie St.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone 300.

WE ARE SHOWING BIG VALUES IN UNDERWEAR

Men's Natural Egyptian, Derby Ribbed, Medium Weight, Fleece, \$1.00 values **50c**

SPANGLER & CO.,
Specialty Hat and Men's Furnishing House.

THE MINERS' SCALE.

Some Frank Talk From a Coal Operator.

IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF WAGES

The June Contract and the Manner in Which it is Being Fulfilled—The Business Side of the Present Situation—The Matter of Responsibility.

He was an associate of the coal operators who talked, and it is not necessary to furnish either his name or residence to make the language interesting. "What I don't understand is," said he, "that the moment our miners come out with a proposition of some sort, a large part of the population jumps at the conclusion that they are eternally right and that we are eternally wrong. I don't claim that the operators are examples of perfection, but I do assert that as a class they want to see the men contented and prosperous, and they live up to their agreements as honorable men should. Now look at the present situation: The first of October is at hand, and the operators, in common with all those of Ohio, have been expecting to advance wages on that date, to the same extent that they are advanced in Pennsylvania. In order to ascertain what that advance shall be, the operators and miners agreed on the first of June, to submit the matter to a joint committee, that is fully organized, and is waiting for October 1st to come around, when the Pennsylvania advance will be determined, and the Ohio advance allowed. In the meantime, work was to be continued. The operators stand by this signed and sealed agreement, and most of them suppose that the advance will be to 60 cents—certainly it will be to 50 cents. What about the miners? Why, in violation of that state contract, the Massillon miners come to us with the demand for 60 cents and the threat to stop work if they don't get it. They ignore the principle of arbitration to which they are theoretically committed, and offer no condition except surrender to what they deem their rights, justifying their position by the fact that they have seceded from the association to which they belonged when we treated with them in June. I submit that it is not a question of wages but of good faith.

"Waiving the disregard of contract obligations, let me call your attention to the effect upon the miners themselves. If they carry out their threat of indefinite duration, just at the time when domestic orders are coming in and dealers are starting up. They will lose not only a good share of time, but will knock us out of future orders that might busy them until spring. These miners who live here in this valley and don't know anything about what it means to sell coal, fail to realize that all over this country they have the reputation of being strike lovers, and with a record of scarcely ten months' work in 24 it is hardly to be wondered at. One of my best customers said to me the other day: "I could sell more of your coal than I do, but I must look out for myself. If I divide my orders in half I can always keep a stock on hand, but if I give them all to you, you are likely to have a strike on hand any day, and then I will not only lose your supply, but the other people will refuse to help me out. If I could assure myself of steady supply from your mines, I would give you all my trade."

"The men have kept Massillon district in a state of unrest for two years, and have prohibited the successful pushing of our product. The difficulties to be met with in obtaining orders, and supplying the hard cash that goes into their envelopes seem of minor importance to their leaders, as compared with their ambition to shine as strike directors and determination to wage war on the rival state organizations. We present these considerations to them and we are met with intertemperate denunciation, that means anything or nothing. The usual accusation is that we are getting richer and they poorer. The men who, of course, royalties are getting richer, of course, because we pay them for every pound of coal mined. But different. We risk \$15,000 for every mine opened, before a ton of ore is reached, and may lose our entire investment. The miners who tried co-operative coal mining a year or so ago perhaps realize that the hardships are not all endured by the miner. The present condition of our miners, with only a few months' work in two years, is itself a refutation of the claim that they are ground down, and I assert that with energy and industry, and consideration for something besides the quarrels of their organizations, their lot would compare favorably with that of other classes of labor. The insecurity of the capital invested in this district can scarcely be appreciated by the average business man. We are morally and financially obligated, not only to the labor, but the trade, the banks, and others with whom we come in contact. The miner has only himself to look out for, and his sense of responsibility does not seem to be acute."

MR. RATCHFORD'S CIRCULAR.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 28.—There will be no strike this fall among the miners of Ohio connected with the United Mine Workers of America. The following official circular has been issued:

To the Miners of Ohio, Greeting:

The following is a copy of an agreement entered into between the coal operators of Ohio and your officials on June 1; (Here follows the agreement heretofore published in THE INDEPENDENT, whereby a committee of miners and operators will decide what advance shall take place on October 1st.)

On August 2 an agreement was reached between the operators and miners of this district on October 1.

There can be no question but the advance will be granted in Pittsburgh; nor is there any question but the above contract will be respected by the operators of Ohio.

We issue this circular so that you will continue at work, and carry out your part of the contract.

In the meantime steps will be taken to insure the payment of the advance in Ohio from October 1.

M. D. RATCHFORD, President.

W. C. PEABODY, Secretary.

SECRETARY M'BRYDE TALKS.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 28.—Secretary Patrick McBryde, of the United Mine Workers of America, makes the following statement: Being asked what part the Ohio miners were expected to play at the present time, Mr. McBryde said emphatically none. "The miners of Ohio have on the whole, received fair treatment at the hands of their employers, and at the present time there is a joint committee of operators and miners, for the purpose of determining when an advance has been sufficiently well established in the Pittsburgh district to warrant an advance in Ohio. You see, everything depends on the action of the Pittsburgh operators."

"When the last agreement was made between the operators and miners of Ohio, a committee comprising seven operators and seven miners was appointed to determine when an advance of mining was established in the Pittsburgh district, and as soon as said committee was satisfied that such was the case, they have full power to order an advance in Ohio. There will be, therefore, no stopping of work in Ohio. Indeed, such a thing is unnecessary and the miners would act very foolishly if they attempted anything of that kind. They must be patient, as it will not be known if we succeed in securing the advance, until the convention assembles in Pittsburgh on the 10th of October. If we are successful the advance will be paid to the miners of Ohio from the first of October."

TELEGRAM FROM THE DISTRICT PRESIDENT.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 28, 2 p. m.—The miners have committed no breach of good faith. They did not agree to the scale referred to by the operators on June seventeenth at Mr. Pocock's office. Each party presented a scale which was rejected by the other. The charge that leaders are encouraging a strike to show their power is untrue.

J. J. MOSSOR.

THE TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT.

News Paragraphs About the Public Schools.—The Workman Law.

When the Workman bill which revised the sub-district schools of Ohio was passed, its supporters claimed that it would unify the schools, bring better wages to the competent teachers and advance the interests of the rural schools in every way. Its workings have been anything but satisfactory in more ways than one. The teachers' wages have been made uniformly low in most instances.

The selection of a teacher is left to the whims of one member of the board; each one names his teacher and the recommendation is unanimously adopted. In one case the success of a candidate depended upon whether he would rent property from the sub-director or not. In another the teacher who was not recommended by the local director on account of some fancied personal slight, he said to the honor of this one board, and was elected over one member's protest. From their way in which the provisions of the Workman law are carried out by the average township board, great injury is wrought to the honest, industrious and hard-working teacher.

A copy of the Ohio school report may be had for the asking, at the county auditor's office.

Irregularity in attendance is one of the most serious drawbacks in many schools. Nothing but the most pressing necessity should keep children out of school.

The example of Wilmot people in organizing a library will, if followed, be emulated by other towns. In many places the remains of the old Ohio school library may be hunted up and used as a nucleus. A public library is a voucher for the intelligence of the community which supports it.

S. R. Booker, superintendent, and thirteen teachers of the Dover township schools, will visit the Massillon schools on next Thursday.

At a meeting of the city board of school examiners, held Thursday afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the grades required for the issuing of certificates will be as follows: For one year an average of 65 with a minimum of 60; for two years an average of 75 with a minimum of 70; for three years an average of 85 with a minimum of 80, and ten months' experience; for five years an average of 95 with a minimum of 90, and thirty months' experience.

Resolved, That from and after this date an applicant will not be granted a one year certificate for the third consecutive time.

Resolved, That White's Pedagogy and White's School Management be used as a basis for the selection of questions in pedagogy.

L. W. NAVE,
C. W. OBERLIN,
E. A. JONES,
Clerk.

The drawing material is here and the study will begin in the schools next week.

We would like to look into the pleasant face of some one who has never had any derangement of the digestive organs. We see the drawn and unhappy faces of dyspeptics in every walk of life. It is our complaint, disease, and nearly all the spring from this source. Remove the stomach difficulty and the whole person is re-energized and peace they don't digest, they starve. Consumption never develops their food. Robust and normal digestion corrects the wasting and loss of flesh and we cure the disease. Do this with food. The Shaker Digestive Cordial contains already digested food and is a digester of food at the same time. Its effects are felt at once. Get a pamphlet of your druggist and learn about it.

Laxol is Castor Oil made as sweet as honey by a new process. Children like it.

Nothing so distressing as a hacking cough. Nothing so foolish as to suffer from it. Nothing so dangerous if allowed to continue. One Minute Cough Cure gives immediate relief. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

POPULISTS IN TROUBLE

On Account of the Alliance With Senator Brice.

WANT KRIDER TO WITHDRAW.

After Signing and Sealing a Bargain With the "Money Power" They are Shamed Into an Effort to Break It—Another Convention Called.

The mortgage upon the People's party of the twenty-first senatorial district, which includes Stark and Carroll counties, in favor of Calvin S. Brice, is causing the authors of the alliance between the "paper power" and the "money power" a great amount of trouble. IF THE INDEPENDENT had not shabbily exposed the deal about a week ago, perhaps it might have gone through, the people blindly voting at the behest of the leaders of the truly good. Unfortunately for these well laid plans, it was shown in these columns that the endorsement of ex-Sheriff C. A. Krider's senatorial candidacy by the Populists, would bring that Democratic gentleman with in a few hundred votes of certain success, and of course Senator Brice is not the sort of a chap to let slip an opportunity for closing up a small margin of five hundred. Then the Populists, who are careful readers of THE INDEPENDENT, began to grow angry at their betrayal by their trusted leaders, and the latter have been forced to take a back track. Although Mr. Krider's candidacy was endorsed by a Populist convention in a regular manner, a call has been issued for a second convention to undo the work of the first. The call follows:

THE CONVENTION CALL.

There is an expression of very great dissatisfaction in the ranks of the People's party of Stark county, against the nomination of a Democrat, Mr. Chas. A. Krider, for state senator, by our convention at Alliance on Friday last.

Therefore it is deemed advisable and imperative in the interest of harmony, and for the success of our cause, that another convention be called, to undo that work, and to place in nomination a man who is wholly and unqualifiedly a member of the People's party; or that we make no such nomination, and have our ticket blank in respect to that office. For the accomplishment of that purpose we have therefore called a convention of representative men of the People's party of Stark and Carroll counties, to meet in Canton, O., at the City Hall, on Saturday, October 5, 1893, at 1 o'clock p. m. Please be in attendance on that occasion if possible, and bring one or more Populists with you.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE COCK,
Chair. Con. Com. Stark Co.
Canton, O., Sept. 25, 1893.

This call splits the Populists wide open. Poor Allen Cook, of Canton, is charged with the responsibility for working up the Brice alliance, and naturally his doom is sealed as a hopeful example of political perfection. It is said that Allen had other fish to fry in conducting the negotiations, hoping to secure the endorsement of the Populist candidate for common pleas judge by the Democrats.

Henry Vincent, who speaks for Coxey in the latter's absence, has this to say of the matter: "Krider is a Democrat. Calvin S. Brice will be the nominee of his party, and all the powers of hell can't prevent it. Every Populist voting for Krider must of necessity vote for Brice. Have we, as Populists, been fighting the corruption of the old parties so long as to be willing to fall into the trap set for us, and blindly vote away every vestige of honor and principle so loudly professed? Let us call Krider before us and demand a sworn and written pledge that should he be elected he will refuse to vote for Brice. If he refuses it is our duty as Populists to ask his withdrawal from the ticket."

MR. KRIDER WILL NOT SIGN.

AN INDEPENDENT reporter called upon Charles A. Krider, the Democratic candidate for state senator, at his Chestnut street residence this afternoon. During the interview Mr. Krider stated that he had been informed of the action of the Populists since they had endorsed him as a candidate. "I will under no consideration sign papers pledging myself to do or not to do anything," said Mr. Krider. "I will do nothing to secure votes that is not honorable and in accordance with my best judgment. I don't know that I am altogether in favor of Brice, either. There are other men whom I would prefer to vote for."

PAUL FERDINAND RUCHTI.

The Career of a Massillonian Who Has Recently Passed Away.

Paul Ferdinand Ruchti, son of Joseph and Margaretha Ruchti, was born in Wangen (im Allgei), Kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany, on the first day of June, 1834. He came to America, to Canton, O. in 1853. There he went to school in the old school house, near Beck Hill, to learn the English language. In 1854 he went to Massillon, where in 1856 he married Carolina, daughter of Philip and Philipina Held, of Canal Fulton. He made Massillon his home, and was in the employ of J. P. Burton until 1873, when he moved to Cleveland. Remaining there only a few years, he went to Canton and engaged in the coal and mining business as superintendent or manager. At the time of his death he was employed by John Welty, of Canton, as general manager of the Peach Orchard Coal company, with offices at Cincinnati and Peach Orchard, Ky.

He had a kind heart, much natural executive ability and great energy. He leaves his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Emma T. Harmon, to mourn his loss. A few months ago, while in Kentucky, his health began to fail, but having been a man of vigorous constitution and exceptional good health, he and his friends hoped for his ultimate recovery; but this was not to be, and on Sept. 19th, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Harmon, he passed away. His disease, as revealed at the autopsy, was tuberculosis of the pancreas and lymphatic glands.

The funeral services were held in St. John's Catholic church, Canton, O., Sept. 21, interment same day in Massillon Protestant cemetery.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Joshua Blackburn Cupples, a Late Citizen of Massillon.

Joshua B. Cupples was born near Bucktown, Bedford county, Pa., September 16, 1827. When he was about seven years of age his parents moved to Ohio, locating for a short time at Massillon. Later the family home was established at Stone Creek, Tuscarawas county. During his teens Mr. Cupples lived in the family of Jeremiah Murray; afterward with Mr. David Murray. Between the latter and Mr. Cupples there always existed the strongest fraternal affection. January 1, 1852, he was married to Miss Fannie Heckman, of Tuscarawas township. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Cupples purchased the farm which he now owns and upon which he lived until some three years ago last April, when he took up his residence in Massillon.

Seven children came to his home—Mrs. A. C. Stansbury and Laura Cupples, of Massillon; Mrs. E. B. Bowers, of Navarre; Mrs. E. F. Warner, of Bellevue; Chas. W., a pharmacist in New York city; Wilson H., of Marshall, Mo., and Harvey, who died in infancy. Beginning life single handed, equipped only with good health and honest purpose, Mr. Cupples set about his life work with an earnestness and faithfulness that enabled him to acquire a competency for his declining years, and made him one of the most substantial farmers of Tuscarawas township.

He was a man of the severest integrity. His word was his bond; his promises were faithfully kept. About 1855 he united with the United Brethren church at what is now known as Pigeon Run or Newcomer's chapel, and has been a consistent member of that denomination ever since. Quiet and unobtrusive there was withal a deep undercurrent of religious feeling that ruled his life and dominated his purpose. In public policies he believed in the rule of righteousness. In his early life he held with the great mass of thoughtful men that slavery was a sin, and his voice and vote were for its abolition. In his later life he felt that the saloon domination in politics, the dignities of the tariff, the needed reform to that and he was a staunch adherent of the Prohibition party. His last illness which was protracted, brought him much pain and suffering, all of which was patiently borne without murmur or repining.

It is said of him by those who knew him best, that he managed his affairs in the most orderly and economical manner—far-seeing and seldom mistaken in his judgment of matters with which he had to do. Mr. Cupples kept his business affairs posted up, and when he came to the place where death met him, he did not have to adjust affairs and set his house in order, for he had kept it that way all through life. He was greatly interested in the new church of the United Brethren, and did not forget to provide some means toward its cost.

With people in general, death is looked upon with dread, but he, like all who repose their trust in God, found it to be very different from that. When near his portals that dread vanished away, and a calm and peaceful gladness filled the soul, which said: "Come! welcome death: I am not afraid to go."

He passed away at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, September 24. The funeral, on Friday, was largely attended by his old friends and neighbors. His pastor, the Rev. W. B. Leggett, preached an earnest and pointed sermon from Psalms 37:37, after which the remains were placed in the receiving vault of the city cemetery.

Thus closes the life of a upright man whose character and influence has gone so far toward making our civilization what it is. Men of such depth of character and breadth of influence are the backbone of our strength as a nation. Good citizenship is the surety of our perpetuity.

HENRY MATTHEW.

A Sketch of a Long Time Resident of Massillon.

The funeral of the late Henry Matthew, of whose death a brief notice appeared in Saturday's edition, took place from his late residence in Canal street at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. G. B. Smith, of the M. E. church, preached the sermon, the services being conducted under the direction of the Sippo lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was a member. The pall bearers were: W. W. Dean, George Willison, Henry Snhr, Herman Marks, Henry Oehler and John Wert.

Henry Matthew was 74 years of age, a widower and the father of four sons, of whom John, Uriah and Wayne are residents of Massillon, being interested in the grocery business, and David, who is a shoe merchant in Erie, Pa. Mr. Matthew located in Massillon in 1865, where he embarked in the tanning and leather industry, and the enterprise which he founded still exists, a monument to his energy and ability.

In a railroad accident 16 years ago, Mr. Matthew lost one of his limbs and never fully recovered from the effects of the shock. Just a few weeks ago he was stricken with paralysis, and from that time forward he was plainly evident that death was near. On Friday evening he grew worse, and as he never rallied, death ensued at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Matthew was a good, upright citizen and was well known for his scrupulously honest business dealings, and his loss will be felt in more ways than one.

BORN ON THE CARS.

A Little Stranger First Seen Light From a Ft. Wayne Train.

While coming home from Pittsburg on train No. 3, F. L. Miller, of this city, noted a woman passenger in evident distress, and called the attention of the conductor to her condition. A few minutes later, just as the train left Homewood, she gave birth to a little son. Women on the train went to her assistance and a physician met her at New Galilee, where she was taken off. Mother and child are doing well. The woman is a Pole, unable to speak any English. The father has been dead several months, and the mother was accompanied by her own mother and another woman. They were all ticketed to Nankin, Ill., from New York. This is the third birth on a train in the history of the Pennsylvania lines.

See the big stock of floor oilcloth at Walker's, No. 6 North Erie street.



BUILDING FENCES.

When and How to Do It—The Up to Date Wire Fence.

After harvest is the best time to put up fence. In the spring the ground is so wet and spongy that one cannot make a first class job with the posts. In the fall one can put in the posts to stay. To haul the material in place in the spring makes clods and ruts, and a rut in the spring is very apt to be a gully by midsummer in the fields. Not so when the ground is dry and solid, as it is in the fall. Of course the holes are not dug with the spade. A good post hole digger can be bought for \$2, perhaps a little less if you pay spot down. Or if you use steel posts there are no holes to dig.

Only very cheap land and very cheap timber will justify the Virginia rail fence nowadays. The space it occupies is a very serious objection to the osage orange hedge. What snowdrifts the hedges are sure to make! Rail fences and board fences are responsible for many a snowdrift also. But the snow does not drift badly against wire fences. The disposition of a fence to blow down also is not unimportant, especially on the prairies. A hard windstorm will blow down the rail fences and may blow down the board fence, but it does not blow down the wire fence. Wire fence, too, does not make a shelter for insects, and it favors weeds less than any other fence.

In the end a wire fence will be the cheapest in nine cases out of ten. One can put up, complete, a woven or locked wire fence for about 50 cents a rod. That's a cheap fence when you consider how strong and durable it is. Count nine wires, galvanized, No. 9 or No. 10 w. e. That makes a close, strong fence of the legal height in most states—4 feet 6 inches. The barbed wire fence is antiquated. It was a good thing in its day. Some wire fence has been made with the posts 32 feet apart. That's too far. Posts 16 feet apart are about right.

No wire fence, no matter what its merits, will be satisfactory unless the end posts are well braced. That is the most important part of all—to brace the end posts. These posts should go four feet in the ground. Galvanized wire is the cheapest. It costs only a trifle more and lasts much longer. It is not economy to use wire too light—No. 10 is light enough. No. 9 is better. One must have breaks in mind when he selects the wire and wear when he selects the posts. The wire will probably not wear the posts. Moral—use only large seasoned posts.

The foregoing is gleaned from a letter written to The Country Gentleman by John M. Stahl, one of the progressive farmers of Illinois.

Traction Engines for Plowing.

Some years ago there appeared accounts of the use of traction engines for hauling freight on the road and for plowing. The reports then were that on a few hard and level roads in dry weather these engines did fair work. We often see these engines running about at fairs, and we have wondered whether, beyond the work of hauling thrashing machines from place to place, they are of real service on the ordinary country road. The leading American manufacturers do not appear to be able to give a case where traction engines are practically useful for road work. The following candid letter from the A. B. Farquhar company to The Rural New Yorker seems to state the case fairly:

"We do not recommend traction engines for either plowing or road purposes, and have never known a single engine to be used for either purpose any length of time with satisfactory results. Purchasers like them for the first year or two, and then they begin to find that they cost more than they come to. So far as our knowledge goes, there are no traction engines today in the United States used successfully for road work or for plowing. We consider our traction engine as good as or better than any other, but we write any one who wants a traction for either road purposes or plowing that traction engines are not adapted to this sort of work."

The great interest now being taken in "horseless" carriages in Europe will most likely start some sort of a boom for steam freighting in this country. Of course there are many places where steam wagons for hauling freight would prove of immense benefit to farmers. It must be understood, however, says the journal quoted, that the country roads must be greatly improved before steam engines can do fair work on them. From every point of view the farmers are interested in better roads.

Irrigation Problems.

The problems involved in irrigation of the present and for the future are vital, not only to our western states, but to the rest of the country. The American Agriculturist has shown how direct is the interest of the south in this matter, for a comprehensive system of storage reservoirs in the west might back the floods which now periodically devastate the valleys of the Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Red and other rivers, whose waters ultimately seek the gulf. The relation of contiguous states to interstate irrigation enterprises is another problem that is yearly becoming more complicated.

Lettuce Under Glass.

As briefly stated by Professor L. H. Bailey, the requisites for growing celery under glass are a low temperature, solid beds or at least no bottom heat, a soil free of silt and clay, but liberally supplied with sand, and careful attention to watering. Rot and leaf burn are prevented by a paper soil and temperature and care in watering and ventilation.

THE RAPE CROP.

A Comparatively New Sowing Crop For Our Farmers—It Makes Cheap Mutton.

A comparatively new crop for our farmers is that of rape. It appears to have been demonstrated at the Wisconsin station that the rape crop offers one solution of the problem how to produce cheap mutton. Rape has been fed to sheep there since 1891 with good results. A good definition of rape is a turnip that has grown all to top. The leaves are thick and large, and the root is fibrous, bearing no resemblance to the bulb of a turnip. The plant is a rank grower, which, however, thrives best on warm, friable soils rich in organic matter.

From the tests made at the Wisconsin station it is made to appear that about three pounds of seed per acre is the right amount when drilled in. With broadcast sowing more seed is required. Seeding done the third or fourth week in June gave the most certain crop, but it is advised to sow at different times in order to have a succession of crops. Generally speaking it is not recommended to sow rape with any other crop.

Rape is fed green. At the station referred to it was either disposed of by means of the grazing system or cut and carried to the sheep. The first cutting was done the middle of August and continued on until the middle of September. It is estimated that during that month a half acre yielded 9½ tons of green fodder.

To show what is done by means of the grazing system the station reports that on Oct. 18, 1893, 16 wethers were turned into a rape field containing about seven-tenths of an acre. They ate the rape off in 25 days and also consumed in that time 158½ pounds of oats and 97½ pounds of corn. In the 25 days of feeding the wethers gained 149 pounds. Charging the oats and corn at market prices and also estimating the value of the mutton gained that field of rape paid \$10.14 or \$14.48 per acre.

On Aug. 15, 1894, 21 wethers were turned into half an acre of rape. This rape was sown June 18, in drills 30 inches apart—three pounds of seed to the acre. It was cultivated twice. In the ten weeks of feeding they also received 1,431 pounds of grain and gained 413½ pounds in weight. Figuring grain and mutton at fair prices, the half acre of rape paid \$10.12. After these wethers had eaten this rape completely off, they were turned on another piece which was sown July 6, and thus had two weeks more of good pasture.

The condur of these experiments calls attention to two dangers that must be guarded against in feeding rape—namely, diarrhea and bloating. When first turned on to a field of rape, sheep incline to eat too much, and therefore should be closely watched for the first week or ten days.

Winter Oats.

Letters from experiment stations in the central west show that winter oats have been tried but in a few localities north of the Ohio; that practically no systematic tests have been made of them in all that region, and that they have been most successful in the extreme southern portions. Much the same can be said of winter oats in the middle and New England states, although they are used to some extent in southern Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. At the Rhode Island experiment station, where the winters are usually less severe than in almost any other part of New England, winter oats were sown with rye after potatoes in 1891. They germinated well, but failed to live through the winter, not even a single stool showing a green leaf in spring, and no trials have since been made there. In calling attention to the foregoing American Agriculturist says: "We do not know of any New England or York state farmer who has grown these oats, but they thrive in northern Virginia, where the mercury goes 12 degrees below zero, and several miles north of Indianapolis."

Seed Wheat.

The effect upon its germinating vigor of cutting wheat at different stages of maturing was the subject of experiment at the Michigan station. From tables presented in a recent bulletin it appears that the wheat gathered in the milky stage was much the earliest to germinate, but that its percentage of germination was the lowest. It was also noticed at the time that the plants were feeble and pale in color and were soon overtaken and passed in growth by those from seed which was more mature. Of the plants from seed in the other three stages those from the yellow ripe seed were a little larger and more vigorous than those from either the dead ripe seed or from seed gathered while in the dough. The latter plants partook somewhat of the character of those from the seed collected while in the milk. From the above experiments it would appear that in wheat nothing is gained either in yield or in the germinating vigor of the seed by allowing the grain to become dead ripe before harvesting.

News and Notes.

The northern limit of successful raspberry culture has been greatly extended by the practice of laying down the canes in winter and covering with earth.

It is estimated that the cranberry crop is about one-third that of the full yield.

A correspondent of Country Gentleman gives the assurance that winter turf oats can be sown in the spring with success.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton has closed all the special sugar experiment stations and has had the property sold for what it would bring.

The trade in frozen milk, which has advanced to important proportions in England, is attracting attention here, as it renders shippers independent of distance.

It is proposed to hold an international beekeepers' congress on Dec. 4 and 5 in Atlanta during the Cotton States exposition.

Nervous Prostration

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Prolonged derangement of the nervous system not only affects the brain and mental powers, but develops disease in some of the vital organs. The most dangerous of these indirect results is when the heart is affected. This was the case of the Rev. N. F. Surface, Fawn River, Mich., who writes under date of Feb. 14, 1895:



"Fourteen years ago I had a slight stroke of paralysis. Overwork brought on nervous prostration. I was exceedingly nervous and the exertion of public speaking caused heart palpitation and threatened my life. I used two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure for my nervous system, and now I feel better than I ever expected to feel again. I can speak for hours without tiring or having my heart flutter as it formerly did, and I have you to thank that I am alive today."

On sale by all druggists. Dr. Miles' Book on Heart and Nervous Disorders FREE by mail. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Restores Health

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM

Is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, etc., are quickly relieved by its use. It is a valuable remedy for all who suffer from these ailments. It is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c at druggists. In quantities of \$2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York



THE COLLEGE AND BEST INSTITUTION FOR OBTAINING A BUSINESS EDUCATION. WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY PREPARED THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN FOR THE ACTIVE DUTIES OF LIFE.

